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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-89-152

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Congo

New Prime Minister Termed 'Tough Manager'

AB0808193289 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 7 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] With the appointment of a new prime minister and a new deputy, the reshuffle at the top of Congo's political system is almost complete. A new cabinet is expected soon. Alongside last week's replacement of older members of the Central Committee of the ruling and only party, President Sassou-Nguesso's recent moves are being seen as a purge of the party hardliners. From Brazzaville, Antoine Miya-Mballa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Congo's new prime minister, Alphonse Poaty-Souchlaty, has a reputation as a tough manager. His appointment gives an indication of the tenor of the new government which is likely to be formed this week. Mr Poaty-Souchlaty, who is 49 years old, comes from a peasant family in Pointe Noire on the Atlantic Coast. A law graduate, he has 14 children. He was minister of finance from 1976 to 1977, and it is said that he lost that job because of his strict financial management. The new prime minister has risen at a spectacular rate. At the party congress held in the last week of July, he was elevated in one go, not only to the Central Committee but also to the Political Bureau, which is the top political body in Congo. Yet since 1985, he had only been the obscure minister for commerce and small businesses.

The choice of Mr Poaty-Souchlaty by President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who remains constitutionally the head of government, indicates that the new government will be made up of technocrats whose task will be to put the Congolese economy back on its feet. In his choice of prime minister, President Sassou-Nguesso has stated that there will be no complacency in the choice of men. The head of state added that those chosen must regard themselves as on a commando mission. The major objective is the development of the rural areas.

The outgoing prime minister, Ange Edouard Pongui, who had been in the post for 10 years, has been made chairman of the Economic and Social Council, with the task of restoring economic strength. The country's new

number two, Mr Lekoundzou, is the organizational secretary of the ruling Congolese Labor Party. He replaces Andre Obami Itou, who takes over the party's foreign relations secretariat. The new speaker of the parliament will be announced later, but is likely to be the former health minister, Bernard Combo-Mathsiona. [end recording]

Zaire

Angolan Peace Talks Set To Resume 8 Aug

AB0808115589 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1140 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP)—Peace negotiations on Angola, in line with the Gbadolite summit held on 22 June, will resume today, 8 August, at precisely 1700 at the historical Nsele party villa.

The delegations of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, which are already present in the Zairian capital, will hold talks under the mediation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, founding chairman of the People's Movement of the Revolution and president of the Republic, who returned to the country this weekend.

Mobutu's Envoy To Luanda Returns Home

AB0808221589 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1620 GMT
8 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AZAP)—Nimi Mayidika Ngimbi, deputy first state commissioner and state commissioner for citizens rights and liberties, returned to Kinshasa today after a 24-hour mission to Luanda, where he delivered an important message from Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko to his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Although the contents of the message were not disclosed, it is believed that it is in connection with the strengthening of bonds of cooperation and brotherhood between Kinshasa and Luanda, and also the peace negotiations between the Government of Luanda and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] under the mediation of Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko.

Meanwhile, General Antonio Franca Ndal, Angolan deputy minister of national defense and leader of the Angolan delegation, arrived in Kinshasa this morning for the continuation of the Angolan peace negotiations between the Luanda government and UNITA.

Ethiopia

Search for Plane, U.S. Congressman Launched

EA0808133589 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0900 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The search is continuing for the relief and rehabilitation plane which was lost yesterday afternoon with 13 passengers [as heard] and 3 crew members—16 people in all—while flying from Addis Ababa to (Fokido), southwest of Gambela [west Ethiopia].

The departure of the plane, which was carrying a team led by Mickey Leland, a U.S. congressman, was delayed due to bad weather [words indistinct] after a few hours radio communication ceased, and the plane did not reach (Fokido) at the expected time. The team was traveling to observe the conditions of 50,000 southern Sudanese refugees at (Fokido), 100 km from Gambela.

Those engaged in the air and land search include the Ethiopian Air Force, Ethiopian Airlines, the relief and rehabilitation commission and service, police aviation, radio communication stations in various areas, and administrative organizations.

Search To Continue

EA0808190589 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Excerpt] It has been learned this evening that the organized search efforts which were carried out throughout today, to find the relief and rehabilitation commission plane that disappeared with 16 people on board while flying from Addis Ababa to (Fokido), south of West Gambela, are to be continued. [passage omitted]

Tigray, Eritrean Rebel Leaders Meet 3-4 Aug

EA0808114889 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray
Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Senior leadership members of the Tigray People's Liberation Front and the Eritrean People's Liberation Front held successful discussions between 3 and 4 August 1989. In addition to assessing the current situation in the region, the two organizations discussed ways of collaborating in various areas of their operations.

Kenya

Anti-Livestock Rustling Patrols Reinforced

EA2707154889 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1830 GMT 27 Jul 89

[From "The Day in Parliament"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The office of the president assured the people of Kapenguria and Kacheliba that the General Service Unit of the Kenya police and the regular Kenya police had been reinforced along the borders with Uganda and Sudan to prevent cattle rustling. Replying to

the member for Kapenguria, Mr Emmanuel Lotim, an assistant minister in the office of the president, Mr Willy Kamuren, appealed to the people not to provoke their neighbors and also to report suspected rustlers to the police. He agreed that about 280 head of cattle and over 700 goats had been taken by rustlers, and that three people had been killed, and several others injured at Riwa in Kapenguria since January this year. But the member for Kacheliba, Mr Nang'ole, explained on a point of order that herders were being attacked weekly in Kapenguria and Kacheliba by cattle rustlers. He claimed that six schools had been deserted in Kacheliba because of the banditry. [passage omitted]

Somalia

New Outbreak of Fighting Reported in North

AB0808190189 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 8 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There are new reports coming out of Somalia of serious military conflict. They follow last week's exodus of Somali refugees into Kenya after upheavals within the Army and the military crackdown in Kismaayo. This time there seems to be trouble in the north of Somalia as well. Peter Bile has been following developments from Nairobi; he sent this report:

[Begin Bile recording] In northern Somalia, there are reports of a new uprising around the town of Borama on the border with Ethiopia, but it has not been possible to confirm claims by the rebel Somali National Movement [SNM] that they have in fact taken the town. However, there is new confirmation of the extent of the recent Army revolt close to Hargeysa, where one of President Barre's most senior Army commanders, Colonel (Umar Ghies,) apparently left the government barracks to form an opposition grouping. As many as 2,000 men are said to have gone with him. Col (Ghies) has not joined forces with the SNM, but has an agreement not to fight them as part of a joint opposition to the government. In the south of the country, where there have been continued military activities in recent weeks, the town of Kismaayo is reported to be virtually cut off by Ogadenese rebels. There have been a number of major incidents in the area in the last week, and these are said to include a rebel attack on the international airport, and a raid also by the rebels on a sugar factory some distance from Kismaayo.

Reports from Kismaayo itself speak of a new level of nervousness on the streets and anyone affiliated to the Ogadenese rebels is having to keep a low profile as government troops continue with reprisals. One eyewitness said that a large number of young people being hurriedly recruited into the Armed Forces. Some are said to be as young as 14.

Refugees are still believed to be entering northeastern Kenya in substantial numbers. It is reported that the entire population of the Somali border town of Sabit has now crossed into Kenya. The refugees also include many nomads who have been caught up in the fighting. According to a Kenya source, the situation at the border is now chaotic.

Meanwhile, President Barre, who has not been seen wearing a military uniform for many years, is reported to have appeared on television last week in full military attire. The atmosphere in the capital, Mogadishu, is increasingly tense. There has been an enormous influx of people from the countryside, and the population has nearly doubled to around 2 million. Money is in short supply, and people are surviving on [word indistinct] checks. As one observer put it: You simply cannot predict the outcome of this crisis. [end recording]

Government Expels Seventh UNHCR Official
*AU0408140589 Paris AFP in English 1349 GMT
4 Aug 89*

[Text] Geneva, Aug 4 (AFP)—Somalia this week ordered out the representative of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR], the seventh UNHCR official to be expelled, a commission spokesman said here Friday.

Abdallah Said was declared persona non grata on Wednesday [2 August].

A well-informed source said the UNHCR and the Mogadishu government were in sharp disagreement about the number of Ethiopian refugees in the country, with the commission saying Somalia's figure of 840,000 was far too high.

There was also disagreement about UNHCR programmes in Somalia. Mr. Said had been trying to persuade the authorities that there had to be lasting solutions to refugee problems, instead of current reliance on aid handouts, but the government felt it was being rushed into a decision, the source said.

Despite the arguments, a committee comprising the two neighbouring states and the UNHCR met here this week and obtained "positive" results, a spokesman said.

There is to be a voluntary repatriation scheme for the Ethiopians, combining officially organised returns and individual departures by their own means.

Refugees unwilling to go home would be settled locally. Currently about 1,000 refugees are being repatriated from southern Somalia each month, the source said.

The committee's next meeting is due in Mogadishu at the end of September.

Uganda

Government Warns of Rebel 'Remnants'
*EA0808172589 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 8 Aug 89*

[Text] The office of the minister of state in the office of the prime minister, resident in Gulu, has advised the people of Soroti to be vigilant and drive out the remnants of the rebel group who have run to their bases after being defeated in Gulu and Kitgum by the NRA [National Resistance Army].

A statement signed by the permanent secretary, pacification, Mr Obore, said the people of Soroti must drive out the remnants of the defeated rebel forces of the Holy Spirit Movement of Joseph Kony in the same way as the Wanachi [citizens] in Iganga and Kamuli District did with Alice Lakwena and her group.

The statement further reported that a produce marketing board vehicle was shot at last Sunday [6 August] in Kitgum by a roaming group of rebels, killing three persons instantly and wounding seven others. The NRA, with the assistance of local defense units, are pursuing them.

NP To 'Swing the Tide' With Advertising
MB0708132089 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 7 Aug 89 p 3

[By Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—The National Party [NP] is spending more than R2 million on national advertising, and intends to "swing the tide" in its favour in the election campaign within the next week.

Mr Con Botha, chief director of the NP's federal information service, said in an interview yesterday he was surprised that the SUNDAY TIMES and SUNDAY TRIBUNE felt "the mighty election machine" of the NP was not as high-profile in the campaign as they expected.

He said that on April 8 1987, a month prior to the 1987 general election, the NP's federal information service had not sent out anything—publicity material, pamphlets and posters.

This year, with a month now to go before the September 6 polling date, the party had issued its manifesto and five-year action plan among other pamphlets and publicity material, and more was coming.

What had apparently taken the opposition parties by surprise was the fact that the NP was concentrating on a smaller number of regional rallies, instead of a vast campaign of meetings everywhere. This strategy was best suited to a campaign conducted in winter.

Conservative Party [CP] and Democratic Party [DP] candidates were often burdened with a schedule of 25 to 30 meetings prior to polling day. But these meetings meant they were not available on those evenings to meet voters personally and to hold house-meetings.

The NP strategy left more room for this personal contact with voters.

"Far from being worried about the lower frequency of public meetings, we believe the opposition parties have been caught with their pants down. Holding too many meetings is self-defeating.

"It is also true that we will probably have a more TV-dominated election, in the American style, than ever before.

"We were aware that the TV debates were coming. Unlike the opposition parties, we want our people to watch the 8.30 pm [1830 GMT] TV debates, so we are avoiding meetings on those nights.

"We have every confidence that the truth of the party's position and actions will come across in those debates, and more persuasively than at public election meetings," said Mr Botha.

Asked about the amount being spent at national level by the party's federal information service on its advertising campaign, Mr Botha declined to disclose the budget figure.

"But we spent about R1.5 million on pamphlets, posters and advertising in 1987, and we are spending more this time," he said.

In addition, at constituency level, candidates were free to publish advertisements, posters and pamphlets in their own names. At provincial level the party's information service would also be active, dealing with special provincial interests.

Asked about the advertisements which have already appeared nationally—the "Tortoise" Boksburg advert, the Wynand Malan-Joe Slovo advert, the DP "Turn into a Pumpkin" advert and the "F.W." [F.W. de Klerk] leadership advert—Mr Botha said these would be repeated until it was judged their message had come across. Then they would be changed.

SUNDAY TIMES Speculates on New Cabinets

NP Cabinet Viewed

MB0608115389 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 6 Aug 89 p 11

[By Lester Venter]

[Text] Even if the National Party wins the election, the Cabinet that runs SA [South Africa] is likely to be very different to what it is now.

Before he thinks of reshuffling present members, Mr F.W. de Klerk, designated as State President, will have to fill six vacancies.

They include the prime post of Constitutional Development opened by Mr Chris Heunis's resignation and Mr De Klerk's own post of National Education that he will vacate to become State President.

Other vacancies through resignation of Ministers are in Agriculture, Public Works and Manpower, Economic Affairs and Technology and Home Affairs.

Constitutional Development is currently filled by Mr Gene Louw, appointed by President Botha after the departure of Mr Chris Heunis last month.

Mr De Klerk is expected to split the mammoth ministry, leaving Mr Louw with regional and local government affairs—and give a senior man the sharp-end job of getting constitutional negotiations going.

Top runners are Mr Kobie Coetsee, currently Minister of Justice, Mr Gerrit Viljoen, now in Education and Development Aid, and Mr Pik Botha, the country's popular Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has built an unmatched record in talking to—and coming to agreement with—hostile fellow Africans.

However, the odds, according to insiders, are that Mr Botha will be left in Foreign Affairs—leaving the history-making portfolio to the other two runners.

A new face in the Cabinet is likely to be that of Mr Ami Venter, currently a white own affairs minister and a favoured lieutenant of Mr de Klerk.

Home Affairs is a likely post for him.

Dr Dawie de Villiers this month became leader of the biggest provincial block of seats in the NP caucus—the Cape—and will have to be taken from his relatively obscure post of Administration and Privatisation.

A senior portfolio, possibly justice, would have to be offered to him.

A “short pants” Minister, Mr Sam de Beer, currently deputy Minister of Education, has been knocking at the door of greater things for some time.

But first he will have to win a knife-edge struggle against the Conservative Party in his Geduld seat.

In 1987, a rush of resignations led the NP to taking 47 new MPs into its caucus. This will leave Mr De Klerk with a relatively small crop of experienced Parliamentarians to choose from.

DP Cabinet Assessed

MB0608120189 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 6 Aug 89 p 11

[By Lester Venter]

[Text] If the Democratic Party (DP) became the government there is a more than even chance that Dr Denis Worrall would end up President—at least if the public's choice had anything to do with it.

Recent opinion polls show Dr Worrall way ahead in the leadership stakes.

It would also be a toss-up which language Cabinet meetings in DP government would be conducted in.

For such a Cabinet would likely contain a greater mix of Afrikaans and English-speaking Ministers than has been the case for 40 years.

The Law and Order post would probably be conducted in accustomed Afrikaans under Mr Tian van der Merwe, the DP's spokesman for the portfolio.

Mr Wynand Malan, a co-leader of the DP, would be in the Cabinet and could bring a new profile to a post like Home Affairs.

Dr Theuns Schlebusch, a former Nationalist Cape MPC [member of the President's Council], is being tipped as a Minister of Health. He is a dentist—but would have to win a close battle in the NP-held seat of Queenstown to get into Parliament.

Mr Kobus Jordaan, a former NP senator who is contesting Umhlanga, could take a post like Development Aid.

Mr Jannie Momberg, fighting for Simonstown, would take his reputation as a sports administrator and Zola Budd's first manager into the job as Minister of Sport.

There would be several “in-betweeners” on the language scale. Co-leader Dr Zach de Beer would take the Economic Affairs post; Miss Dene Smuts, a journalist, would sit well in the portfolio of Information, Broadcasting and the Film Industry; General Bob Rogers former chief of the SAAF [South African Air Force], would be ready made for Minister of Defence.

Mr Colin Eglin is known to favour Foreign Affairs.

Mr Roger Burrows has established an impressive track record as Education spokesman, and would be a strong candidate for that post.

Other names being linked to posts are: Mr Ken Andrew for Administration and Privatisation, Mr Mahmoud Rajab for Justice, Mr Errol Moorcroft for Agriculture, Mr Dave Gant, head of his family's food company, for Transport, Mr Rupert Lorimer, who has exposed ivory scams, for Environment Affairs, and Mr Peter Soal in Welfare.

Finally, with party political considerations aside, most South Africans would probably like to see Mr Harry Schwarz as Minister of Finance—the present government has been making eyes at him for years.

CP Cabinet Examined

MB0608115789 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 6 Aug 89 p 11

[By Lester Venter]

[Text] The man the Conservative Party (CP) would like to its Minister of Justice if it wins the general election is the only Member of Parliament who openly acknowledges his membership of the militant Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB). He is Mr Chris de Jager, an advocate and MP for Bethal. Although he has previously admitted his AWB connections there have been conflicting statements from the CP on whether Mr De Jager was still a member of the organisation.

A probable colleague in the post of Law and Order would be Mr Moolman Mentz, also reputed to have had AWB sympathies.

One of the most articulate and biligual members of the CP caucus, Professor Fanie Jacobs, is currently the party's spokesman on administration and broadcasting.

He would in all likelihood be placed in such a Cabinet post with Information added to his portfolio.

A strong contender, however, would be the more youthful Dr Pieter Mulder, a former professor of communications.

The CP places stronger emphasis on seniority over suitability than other parties do, and its present Shadow Cabinet would be converted, virtually intact, to the country's management team.

Or, more accurately, to that unspecified part of the country the CP plans to retain for management by whites.

The ambassadors' corps will have to accustom themselves to dealing with Mr Tom Langley, MP for Soutpansberg, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Cas Uys, an attorney and farmer, is established as the CP's finance spokesman and would become Minister of Finance. He would probably be backed by the CP caucus's only English-speaking member, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, as Minister of Economic Affairs.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, the party leader, holds the Shadow Cabinet post on Constitutional Development—but would be head of a CP government.

Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg would retain his portfolio in Agriculture.

Other portfolio holders are: Mr Danie Pienaar, Education and Development Aid; Mr Frank le Roux, Manpower; Mr Willie Snyman, Health; Mr Koos van der Merwe, Defence; Mr C.B. Schoeman, Environment; Mr H.J. Coetsee, Housing and Local Government; Mr A. Gerber, Education; Mr Jurg Prinsloo, Transport; and Fanie van Vuuren, Posts and Telecommunications.

DP's Wynand Malan Discusses Randburg Campaign
MB0608120889 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR
in English 6 Aug 89 p 8

[By Sarah Sussens]

[Text] It's war in Randburg and, in the Democratic Party [DP] camp, Wynand Malan is just beginning to roll up his sleeves.

He says he is not surprised by a recent opinion poll which showed his NP [National Party] opponent Glenn Babb to have made significant gains, as he expected a close fight.

"I am not worried about losing this seat but it is too close for comfort," he said, adding that his message to Mr Babb was: "We have only just begun."

He said Mr Babb's high-profile campaign would run out of steam just as his own began to pick up in the crucial last two weeks before polling.

"Elections are lost and won in that critical phase, and our campaign is geared towards this."

Mr Malan was not surprised by his embattled position. The man who had spurned the NP in the last election and contributed towards the rise of a new political movement said certain elements in the NP had declared war on him.

"It is quite clear they are targeting me because they fear other Nats, and especially Afrikaans-speaking Nats, are beginning to identify with the DP in increasing numbers," he said. It is for this reason that Mr Malan believes he is fighting for his political life in Randburg, with the NP using its formidable propaganda machine in a bid to regain the seat.

"I am not surprised by the opinion polls. This is traditionally a Nat seat and I held it for them until 1987 when I left the party."

Mr Malan said he had won as an independent in 1987 because of the "hype" around his defection from the NP, which was even more intense than that around the formation of the Democratic Party.

"So I did expect, and still do, to be re-elected with a smaller majority."

He said his position as co-leader of the DP added to his responsibilities and had kept him out of Randburg. However, he had been MP for Randburg for nearly 12 years and—"unfortunately for Babb"—he did not see himself losing the seat.

"I am one of the community and I see myself as such. During parliamentary sessions I always returned home every week. It allowed me to keep my sanity to be able to retreat to the society of which I am a part," he said.

In the run-up to the election he is concentrating heavily on the "doubtfuls" by holding house meetings and canvassing door-to-door.

"We are sending out party literature and manifestos where we address the major election issues. I am also doing telephone and foot canvassing."

Radio Freedom Applauds 'Defiance Campaign'
*EA0508183589 Dar es Salaam Radio Freedom
in English to South Africa 0415 GMT 5 Aug 89*

[Excerpts] In our today's program, Radio Freedom presents a commentary on the current mass defiance campaign which has engulfed the country into a deeper political crisis. The current demonstration, launched by the mass democratic movement, notably in whites-only hospitals, is yet another stride in making South Africa ungovernable a reality. [passage omitted]

Defiance of apartheid laws is an effective way of getting the masses to function politically, a powerful method of voicing our indignation against the reactionary policies of the Pretoria regime. It is one of the best ways of exerting pressure on the regime and extremely effective [as heard] to the stability and security of the state. It inspires and arouses those who still distance themselves from the monstrous daily apartheid practices and transforms them into a militant and uncompromising band of comrades-in-arms.

Countrymen, at this point in time we are faced with enormous tasks to perform. Moreover, the September racist general elections are around the corner. The past events have made it clear that the days of the apartheid regime are numbered. Let us make it impossible for the enemy to regain lost ground. The roads we have traveled, the efforts we have mobilized must at no stage perish in vain.

Botha and De Klerk are unable to initiate any meaningful program to abolish apartheid. Instead, they are engaged in a desperate and futile September electoral process which is designed to assert their illegitimacy in the face of a growing internal and external pressure. Let us revive the spirit of defiance of last year's October municipal elections. As the struggle intensifies and the economy lurches from crisis to crisis, confidence not only deserts the National Party but the white community as a whole. The National Party may still be in power, but everybody realizes that it has no program and, therefore, no future.

The regime is in disarray and pulling in different directions. The racists don't want to relinquish their privileges, but can't agree on how to cling to them. The followers don't know what leaders to follow. They avoid mentioning the corruption in their own corridors of power. They don't comment when their own courts find the system of rents in the townships to be illegal. They keep off the subject of the economy. Profits are slowing down, interest rates are going up, and the time is approaching when foreign loans must be repaid.

The police continue to break up students' meetings. Carnage in Natal does not stop, and Inkatha still follows no law but its own. Lives are still being wrecked by forced removal. Profits are still valued above human life. The realities of exploitation are still there. Political opponents of the regime are still arrested, detained, tried, and sentenced. Soldiers are killing children in the

townships. Press freedom is restricted. Prison and police cells are overflowing. Yet, at the end of the day, you are told to expect change from De Klerk and his friends after the racist September elections.

We once more call upon the white community, especially students, to defy their masters and join the ranks of the mass democratic movement. Your masters already have plans of running away when their imminent day of judgement comes. Ordinary white South African citizens who do not own any factory, mine, or farm, and those who are bribed with doubtful privileges to defend the cause that is alien to their fundamental interests, will have to reconcile themselves with the revolutionary changes whose realization is inevitable. The choice is theirs to quit the sinking ship of racist domination and join the forces of liberation fighting for a future free of racial hatred and fear.

The policy of the future of all those who live in South Africa, regardless of their color of skin, is and will continue to be consistently revolutionary. To the oppressed and exploited youth of our country, the revolutionary upsurge in our country compels us to reassess the current needs of the liberation struggle, to reaffirm our commitment to the struggle and determination to bring into being a social order that the oppressed people of our country consider just: a society free of exploitation.

This is the time when we, as the youth, need to arm ourselves with the theory, strategy, and techniques of our liberation movement. Let us sharpen our spears and render the September elections useless. The battle has begun. Let us extend our militant defiance actions from whites-only hospitals to all instruments of apartheid.

To the peasants of our land, let us speak of the wide land and the narrow [word indistinct] which we toil. Let us speak of brothers without land and of children without schooling. Let us speak of taxes, and of cattle and famine. To the miners, let us down tools against dark shafts and the cold compounds far from our families. Let us challenge the heavy labor and long hours, and men sent home to die. Let us speak of rich masters and poor wages. To workers of factories, let us speak of the good things we make and the bad conditions of our work. To the teachers, students, and the preachers, let us speak of the light that comes with learning and the ways we are kept in darkness. Let us talk of great services we have rendered and of the narrow ways that are open to us. Forward to the defiance campaign.

Black Consciousness Movement Rejects Negotiations
*MB0708121089 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
7 Aug 89 p 6*

["Focus" column by Michael Tisong]

[Text] The Black Consciousness Movement [BCM] is concerned that South Africa's imperialist allies—particularly America and Britain—are persuading South Africans to enter into a negotiated settlement.

The BCM raises this concern because it fears that these countries, which have vested interests in the South African status quo, will seek to safeguard these interests at the expense of true liberation.

Because apartheid has become indefensible, South Africa's allies have been putting pressure on the Government to drop its institutionalised racism.

However, they are seeking a solution which will keep South Africa a capitalist country in which America and Britain maintain their foreign investments.

The BCM points out that a complicating factor facilitating America and Britain's moves is that some groups within the broad liberation movement have called for a national convention or a negotiated settlement.

"We believe it is folly for any liberation organisation to fight for negotiation or make negotiation the purpose of the struggle. We believe that our struggle is not based on a compromise which is what negotiated settlements are."

The BCM said it took a principled stand against negotiated settlements in 1981 and again in 1985 it popularised the slogan: "Death to the National Convention" to emphasise its opposition to a negotiated settlement when the idea was mooted among organisations of the oppressed then.

"We have very clear principles by which we carry our struggle to our goal which is the establishment of a socialist worker republic of Azania.

"And we therefore do not believe that any settlement with the present regime will carry with it the aspirations of the majority of our people who are the oppressed and the exploited."

The BCM said the principles of its struggle and its goals are:

"1) The struggle is based on the minimum demands of the oppressed masses of Azania, namely (a) the reconquest of all our land and its resources and (b) the attainment of full democratic rights;

"2) we recognise that the national oppression of our people is a direct result of capitalism, imperialism and racism—thus our struggle is anti-capitalist, anti-imperialist and anti-racist;

"3) in response to the popular struggles of the masses, the South African regime is making overtures to the black middle class—this underscores the class essence of the struggle against national oppression;

"4) the BCM recognises that black workers are the most oppressed and exploited section of our society and therefore constitute a major force in our struggle—thus the strategy for revolution should be based on the interests of the black working class.

"5) we therefore adopt the theory and practice of scientific socialism;

"6) consequently, the means of production in a free Azania will be owned by the people as a whole and controlled by the working class;

"7) because of the structural and institutionalised nature of racism in the South African social system, the class struggle continues to manifest itself in colour terms and, for this reason, we continue to believe in the mobilising role of Black Consciousness in the struggle in which the black people rally against their common oppression."

The BCM said that if the South African Government forces a negotiated settlement now, it would be to "consolidate its rule and entrench its class ideology.

"Because of its position of strength, it would dictate the terms and agenda of the negotiations.

"Any negotiated settlement with them at this point can never be to the benefit of the black working class and the oppressed and exploited in general. It be nothing short of a sell-out settlement and we reject it."

The BCM said negotiations were possible only when the balance of power, between the forces of the Government and the forces of the oppressed was in a stalemate.

In order to break the stalemate, negotiations may be used. But in South Africa there was no stalemate between the two opposing forces because "the ruling regime is in full control and the morale of the army is very high.

"The Government forces are able to move in and out of areas of people they oppress and exploit and they are able to occupy schools and locations.

"They are in full control of the economy, education and almost every aspect of life in this country. In short, their rule is firm and absolute."

To achieve the goals of the struggle without a negotiated settlement, action proposed by the BCM is to get more oppressed people involved in the struggle along principled socialist and non-collaborationist lines.

"The oppressed people need to develop the ability to stretch the resources of the ruling class to the limit and to continue to engage them at the level at which they engage us."

The BCM warns that the imperialists will do a lot from abroad to guide the direction of the struggle to suit their own interests.

"When the contradiction between the two contending classes—namely the capitalist class and the working class—is brought into sharp focus, the imperialists will try to circumvent a situation in which their interests would not be served, by wooing the leadership of the oppressed people into a compromise.

"They will try to neutralise the revolutionary elements among the oppressed, while at the same time choosing their own 'crown princes' whom they will spare no effort at enhancing their status and image.

"The imperialist Press will in one breath criticise them while eulogising them.

"They will criticise them knowing full well that the publicity will have a positive effect on the oppressed and the exploited who will then see these individuals and their organizations as freedom fighters.

"They will entertain them abroad and given them awards and medals.

"Through imperialism's conspiracy with the South African Government, some members of the oppressed will be jailed or banned to enhance their credibility so that there are no questions asked when the Government enters into negotiations with them.

"Imperialism has subverted many genuine struggles around the world and we need to guard against it happening here.

"A negotiated settlement at this point of our struggle in occupied Azania does not bode well for us."

The BCM says that negotiated settlement in Zimbabwe disrupted the struggle for socialism there.

Imperialist countries led by Britain saw that Ian Smith's regime was crumbling and saw that they would have lost out to a new Zimbabwe Government committed to scientific socialism and achieving its takeover through armed struggle.

The imperialists manoeuvred the Frontline States into accepting negotiations and the Frontline States put pressure on the liberation movement as a whole to accept negotiations.

The Smith regime won concessions from the liberation movement at Lancaster House although the movement had virtually won the war.

Imperialist interests were safeguarded by the negotiated settlement and today Zimbabwe is still reeling from the compromises they were forced to reach.

Commentary Sees Changing Attitudes on Sanctions
MB0908054589 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] there is an air of unreality about the Commonwealth foreign ministers' meeting on sanctions in Canberra this week. It ignores the two most important new developments that now inform the debate on sanctions and political change in South Africa, and that have already brought major shifts in policy emphasis among the big powers. One concerns the regional peace initiatives, in which South Africa played a leading part and the outside powers adopted a coordinated strategy. The other is the growing awareness among a broad cross-section of representative leaders inside the country that their supporters believe the time is ripe for decisive moves towards initiating the negotiation process.

The Commonwealth meeting, from which Britain has chosen to be excluded, offers no new insights. Instead it is recommended, after an admission that trade sanctions have "obviously" failed to achieve the goals set for them, that even more wide-ranging sanctions should be implemented. In private, Commonwealth sources acknowledge that Britain, for one, is not likely to implement the recommendation. Nor are the southern African governments represented at the meeting. President Kaunda of Zambia has already said that further sanctions now would be inappropriate.

The peace initiatives in the region have changed dramatically the context in which conflict resolutions in general, and in South Africa in particular, are being approached. They have led to revised perceptions of the sincerity of South Africa's commitment to peaceful solutions. They have demonstrated the value of concerted action among those governments and movements that are determined to achieve a just and peaceful outcome.

Not least, the initiatives have led to the big powers redefining policies on political change in South Africa. The emphasis on imposing conditions and goals, the approach that led to sanctions, has given way to a realization that real progress requires a focus on the means, the process of negotiation by which an agreed, peaceful settlement must be reached.

The Bush administration has made it clear that this will be the first priority of its revised policy. The new American ambassador to South Africa, Mr William Swing, has told Congress that the primary objective will be to encourage all parties to move towards peaceful negotiation. Prof Willie Esterhuyse of Stellenbosch University points out that both Britain and the United States have signalled their intention of playing much more active role in promoting negotiation.

"The emphasis is not on a reform or even the removal of discrimination, as such" he says, "but on a negotiated settlement."

Clearly the change also reflects the strongly growing climate favoring negotiations inside South Africa. In recent months a strikingly diverse group of political leaders have indicated that they believe developments in the country have reached the point where greater cooperation in establishing the terms for negotiation has

become necessary. The admission among radical movements that they have come under pressure to account for their stance on negotiations is further evidence of the new mood.

In these circumstances, "we need no further sanctions at this time," as the American ambassador puts it. That does not mean the outside world has withdrawn. "We have not entered a friendlier world," says Professor Esterhuyse. "We have entered a world serious about peace and negotiated settlements." That is what South Africans themselves are determined to bring about, and that is the challenge that now lies ahead.

Angola

Jonas Savimbi Disavows Gbadolite Peace Plan AB0808201289 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1830 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader, Jonas Savimbi, has made a statement that coincides in principle with the resumption of talks in Kinshasa between MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA.

However, the UNITA leader has denied having accepted the Gbadolite Plan. He has stated in a Portuguese newspaper: I never approved it. Jonas Savimbi's opposition is a curious change. He refers to the Gbadolite Plan as the MPLA program plan, as if the plan had been proposed by the Luanda Government just to please him and not to find a lasting solution to the civil war that has paralyzed Angola since it became independent. This is curious because at the end of the 22 June meeting, the UNITA leader's statements all indicated that he approved of the kind of compromise proposed by some 20 heads of state who were present that day in Gbadolite in southeastern Zaire.

What is known is that shortly after the Gbadolite summit, the leader of the armed movement opposed to the Luanda Government had consistently rejected the idea of his going into voluntary exile. But today, Savimbi denied everything, asserting that if President Mobutu, initiator of the meeting, had submitted the content of that plan to him—that is, the coming into force of the cease-fire on 20 June, the cessation of foreign interference, the implementation of the reconciliation process through the integration of UNITA elements into the Angola society—he would not even have gone to Gbadolite.

In his address marking his 55th birthday, Savimbi clearly said that the Zairian head of state wanted to augment his political stature. One would be correct in wondering if Savimbi himself said this or whether someone else said it in his name.

UNITA Reports MPLA 'General Offensive' MB0908061089 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 9 Aug 89

[Communique issued by Armed Forces for the liberation of Angola chief of general staff in Jamba on 8 August—read by announcer]

[text] 1. The chief of general staff categorically denies MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] accusations that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has launched a general offensive. On the contrary, the chief of general staff hereby denounces before domestic and international public opinion the plan for a general offensive introduced by the MPLA-PT on 1 August 1989 on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of its Armed Forces. Following are the details.

Moxico Province: The enemy intends to reach Lumbala (Quimbo) and Cangamba from its forward command post situated in (Ndala Sul), using the 3d, 32d, 45th, 57th, 85th, and 743d brigades. The 16th and 58th brigades are also assisting.

Cuando Cubango Province: The enemy intends to seize Mavinga from its forward command post situated in Cuito Cuanavale, using the 8th, 10th, 13d, 25th, 36th, 59th, and 167th brigades.

Cunene Province: The enemy intends to seal the border with Namibia from its forward command post situated in (Honde), northeast of Ongiva. The enemy has mobilized the 19th, 35th, 53d, and 61st brigades.

Bie Province: The 21st, 48th, 56th, 750th, and 178th brigades from the Bie military region are already involved in an offensive behind our lines.

2. All these operations are being backed by the Air Force which is conducting reconnaissance flights and intense bombing. Preparations for this general offensive were preceded by a tour of all forward command posts by a FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] chief of general staff commission led by Lieutenant General Antonio Dos Santos, Franca Ndalu.

3. The chief of general staff reserves the right of defense in view of an offensive of such dimension because it cannot allow people to be massacred.

Our fatherland free or death! United we shall win!

Jamba, Bastion of the Angolan Resistance, 8 August 1989.

[Signed] General Demostenes Amos Chilingutula, chief of FALA [Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] general staff.

Zairian Official Views MPLA-UNITA Talks MB0808130689 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1215 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party chairman and president of the People's Republic of Angola, received in Luanda today Zairian Vice Prime Minister Nimy Mayidika Ngimbi.

Issues concerning the Angolan peace plan and the national reconciliation process were discussed during the meeting in Luanda's Futungo de Belas. The meeting occurs as delegates of the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements are about to begin yet another round of negotiations in Kinshasa.

The Zairian official told our correspondent after the meeting about Zairian efforts to restore peace in our country:

[Begin Ngimbi recording] As for the delegations returning to Kinshasa, I believe that the main thing is that talks should continue, despite a number of remaining difficulties. Such difficulties are common to this kind of process.

The important thing is that contacts continue progressively. There is optimism and goodwill on both sides. I think things will move forward.

As you know, a peace process is like a flower; the rose is a beautiful flower, and everybody loves roses, but [words indistinct] thorns that form part of the rose. A good gardener must deal with the rose's thorns. That's what we are doing now.

I think everybody agrees that [words indistinct] President Mobutu's mediation efforts are seen as extremely difficult work [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Asked to comment on recent statements made by Jonas Savimbi to the effect President Mobutu was being partial on his mediation in this process, Ngimbi said:

[Begin Ngimbi recording] [words indistinct] made by President Mobutu in a calm and serious manner. I think that seriousness will prevail. [end recording]

Separatist Clash in Cabinda Leaves 26 Dead

AB0808223089 Paris AFP in French
1824 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 Aug (AFP)—Twenty-six people were killed and some 40 others wounded during an attack by Angolan regular troops on a military camp of the Cabinda Enclave Liberation Front (FLEC, armed opposition to the Luanda regime), a FLEC communique given to AFP today points out. According to the communique, the attack took place on Friday [4 August] in the region of Massasi (northern Cabinda), 25 km from the Congolese border.

The coastal enclave of Cabinda, sandwiched between Congo and Zaire was attached to Angola in 1956 under Portuguese colonization. The FLEC, which has been in armed struggle since 1975 against "Angolan occupation," is demanding a referendum of self-determination of this 7,270 sq km territory.

Mauritius

*** 1989 Trade Deficit, 1st Trimester Results Noted**

34190285c Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 19 Jun 89 p 12

[Article by Leon Baya: "Trade Deficit Substantially Increased"]

[Text] The trade balance for the island of Mauritius for the first quarter of this year showed a deficit of 872 million rupees, the Central Statistical Bureau reported in the most recent issue of *ECONOMIC INDICATORS*.

This deficit is substantially larger than that reported for the corresponding period in 1988, which was 473 million. The increase in the deficit was due to a greater increase in our imports (+ 22 percent) than in our exports.

The value of our imports for the period between January and March 1989 came to 4.319 billion rupees, as compared to 3.534 billion for the first quarter of 1988. Our export total was 3.447 billion rupees, as compared to 3.061 billion for the corresponding period last year.

Another worrisome fact, apart from the heavy deficit, should be noted. The prices of imported products have increased much more than those for export products—21 percent as compared to 11 percent. The major rise in the import price index is explained by the sharp increase seen for food products (46 percent), including dairy products, rice, and flour, and for petroleum products (27 percent).

Where the free zone is concerned, exports during the first quarter brought in 1.842 billion rupees, which is 295 million more than in 1988. This increase was due in large part to the larger volume of textile exports. The raw materials imported cost 1.555 billion, representing an increase of 12 percent.

The leading markets for exports from the free zone were France (634 million rupees), the United States (357 million), the United Kingdom (268 million), and the FRG (230 million). Raw materials were imported chiefly from France (283 million rupees), Hong Kong (183 million), Taiwan (173 million), the FRG (137 million), and the People's Republic of China (115 million).

*** New Security Unit Becomes Operational**

34190648b Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 6 Jul 89 p 8

[Passages enclosed in slantlines printed in English]

[Text] The "Very Important Persons Security Unit" (VIPSU) went into operation at the beginning of this month. This new police unit is headed by the /security adviser/, Mr Jugdip Narain Taimini.

VIPSU is made up of some 250 policemen, including those assigned to the prime minister's security. For some time now these officers have been undergoing intensive /Special Mobile Force/ training under the supervision of two French instructors.

Initially there was some thought of beefing up Mr Taimini's unit by the audition of a police superintendent previously assigned to the drugs and contraband unit. The authorities changed their minds about this, for reasons that have not yet come to light.

We have also learned there has been some delay in manufacture of the prime minister's armored BMW. It will be delivered toward the end of this month.

*** Belgian Arms Received by SMF Detailed**
34190285b Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French
3 Jul 89 p 7

[Text] The police and the Special Mobile Force (SMF) will very soon be equipped with sophisticated Belgian weapons used by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. The first tests of these modern weapons, which include pistols and machine guns, were carried out toward the end of June at the SMF firing range in Candos.

High-ranking officers in the police, the SMF, and the Coast Guard, and representatives of the Belgian consulate in Mauritius and the Herstal firm, the company at whose plants these weapons are produced in Belgium, witnessed the test exercises.

The sample weapons "Made in Belgium" came through East Africa and were then flown to Mauritius in great secrecy.

The representatives of the Herstal firm (which has major markets for its weapons throughout the world—in Africa, the Comoro Islands, etc., among other places) operated the various combat weapons, one by one, to demonstrate their efficiency to the individuals concerned. These weapons are of an entirely new generation, and include among others the 5.6 x 45-mm light automatic carbine, the .50 heavy support weapon, the LAR 7.6 NATO, the Parabellum, the Browning 12.7 x 99 mm, a 9-mm pistol, etc.

According to the information obtained by L'EXPRESS, the individuals who operated these weapons were surprised by their accuracy and efficiency. The SMF and the police have used British and French-made weapons for a rather long time.

The cost of purchasing these new weapons is reported to run to tens of millions of rupees.

*** Minister Dulloo Defines Agricultural Priorities**
34190285d Port Louis THE SUN in French
29 Jun 89 p 8

[Text] "The island of Mauritius is currently facing a period of transition which will involve basic changes in a number of sectors. Aware that agriculture should not lag behind, the government is providing this sector with full support so that it can keep pace with the process of development."

This is what Minister of Agriculture Madun Dulloo emphasized during the annual general meeting of the Mauritian Chamber of Agriculture held at Plantation House yesterday.

The minister sketched an outline of the situation existing in the major sectors related to agriculture in Mauritius. Stressing that the real impact of the Sugar Industry Efficiency (SIE) Act will not be felt until future years, the minister said that this draft law is basically designed to provide the necessary framework to allow the sugar industry to play its full role as a catalyst in the Mauritian economy.

Minister Dulloo emphasized, however, that the Sugar Industry Efficiency Act also affects the other agricultural sectors.

Harvest

With regard to our sugar harvest last year, which was affected by the prevailing unfavorable weather conditions, the minister said that the authorities were right in setting the harvest total at 650,000 tons, and that this goal should be maintained in the years to come.

He also urged greater collaboration between the private and public sectors with a view to dealing with the multiple problems facing the sugar industry.

Concerning pollution, the minister reminded the officials in the sugar industry that it is time to recycle the water used, because, he said, the government wants to reestablish the ecological balance.

The more so, the minister emphasized, since the "government has already provided in the SIE Act for income tax purposes an initial allowance of 80 percent of capital expenditure incurred on machinery and plants for the treatment of fly-ash and effluents. It is up to you to make use of the provision."

Tea

Despite the efforts of the government, which is not insensitive to the problems in the tea sector, the situation is still unimproved, Mr Dulloo stressed.

"This is the reason," he added, "that the government has decided to limit investments in the tea sector, and to concentrate instead on more profitable sectors."

A decision has also been made calling for freeing certain regions so that other products which would be economically more profitable can be raised.

However, Minister Dulloo emphasized, priority will be given to small planters in this connection.

The minister also mentioned a pilot project for the mechanization of the harvesting of tea leaves, which is designed to mitigate the manpower shortage.

A efficiency study of the tea industry will be carried out with the aid of the Indian government, the minister of agriculture stressed, with a view to making this sector more profitable.

He also announced the decision of the government to establish this industry near "tea villages" in order to provide the residents of the villages with jobs.

Tobacco

In this connection, the minister expressed the hope that the Chamber of Agriculture will be able to continue to provide plots of land for tobacco cultivation.

Minister Dulloo announced that a new tobacco variety has been identified which could replace that currently being cultivated to good advantage.

Diversification

The island of Mauritius will participate in an International Garden and Greenery Exhibition to be held from April to September in Osaka, in the hope of finding new markets for our flowers.

With regard to the export of Mauritian farm products, the Agricultural Marketing Board will provide exporters with facilities through the Export Unit located at the Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam International Airport, Minister Dulloo said.

He gave assurance that the government will continue to give priority to research in order to aid the farm sector. However, he added, this research will depend on foreign aid, and he expressed the hope that the Chamber of Agriculture will devote the necessary interest to this project.

Livestock Breeding

In this connection, the minister emphasized the need to consolidate activities so that our production will meet a larger percentage of our national requirements for meat, milk, and other dairy products.

In this connection, the government proposes to increase the production of chicks in order to augment volume in the years to come.

Milk

Minister Dulloo stressed that the government also plans to extend the Milk Marketing Scheme throughout the island since the demand for fresh milk has increased significantly in the course of recent years.

In addition, the minister announced that the marketing policy for all farm products is being revised in order to ensure that consumers obtain products of good quality.

Fishing

Mr Dulloo emphasized that the fishing port is currently the site of expansion work being done with Japanese aid, so that it will be able to accommodate larger fishing vessels.

For, he added, "Exploit earnings are largely contributed by the export of canned tuna, and there are indications of further expansion of tuna fishing and canning activities in Mauritius."

Irrigation

An irrigation project will be initiated at Riviere du Rempart, covering an area of 700 arpents belonging to some 300 planters, at a cost of 22 million rupees. The M1 Pipeline, which serves the northern region of the island but is currently in a deplorable state, will be replaced at a cost of 30 million rupees.

*** Libyan Official Desires Good African Relations**
34190648a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 3 Jul 89 p 4

[Article by Jean-Clement Cangys]

[Text] In 1984 the diplomatic mission of the Libyan Jamahiriyah was expelled. Today Mr Ibrahim Al Jaddy is stationed in Antananarivo, Madagascar, where he is still a watchful observer of Mauritian political developments. In an exclusive statement to LE MAURICIEN, the former chief of the People's Bureau of the Libyan Jamahiriyah in Mauritius asserts:

"We have not changed and we will not change. We have always wanted to maintain good relations with the Mauritian people and the island of Mauritius.

"Our constant concern is to insure that those relations are characterized by mutual respect and a spirit of nonintervention in each other's internal affairs," Mr Al Jaddy added.

"Permit me to point out, on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the OAU, that we have taken steps to reestablish relations with states that broke their ties with us. Most of those states, including Kenya, Senegal, and Libya, have responded favorably to our initiative. There have been exchanges of letters and delegations. Several heads of state, including Mr Abdou Diouf, subsequently visited Libya. Our aim is to maintain excellent ties with all African countries. We do not have any enemies in Africa. The common enemies of Africa are the efforts to destabilize it. It is clear that our fight is one against racism, Zionism and neocolonialism."

In Mr Jaddy's view, therefore, there is no reason why Libya should not have good relations with the African states. "What we are trying to do is carry out Colonel Qadhafi's injunction to improve relations in Africa for our mutual benefit."

Mr Al Jaddy concluded by expressing the hope that "Mauritius will have good fortune and the success it is counting on in its efforts to build a stronger Mauritian society."

*** Closer Japanese Ties; Port Extension Funded**
34190285a Port Louis LE MAURICIEN
in French 20 Jun 89 p 7

[Text] An agreement involving a gift of 89.3 million rupees from the Japanese Government for the financing of the second phase of the Trou Fanfaron fishing port expansion project was signed yesterday by the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Sir Satcam Boolell, and the Japanese ambassador, Mr Yamaguchi. The agreement was reached pursuant to another signed on 21 November 1988 pertaining to a first nonreimbursable gift of 63.3 million rupees. This brings the total of nonreimbursable aid for this expansion and development project at the fishing port to 157.6 million rupees.

In the speech he gave on this occasion, Mr Yamaguchi stated that this agreement marks a new stage in the cooperation between Japan and the island of Mauritius in the fishing sector. He spoke of the aid contributed by Japan in connection with the establishment of the Albion Marine Research Center, the building of wharves for fishing vessels in Trou Fanfaron, and also the building of the experimental shrimp-breeding station.

"Each of our countries is insular, surrounded by seas rich in halieutic resources, and so development of the fishing sector is of special importance in the economies of both our countries," the ambassador emphasized. "This explains why the fishing sector is a priority sector for cooperation between our two countries," he went on to say, "and it is also why they attach great importance to fishing as a priority sector."

In addition, the Japanese ambassador stressed that his people are heavy consumers of fish. Japan is not only the leading fishing and fish-breeding country in the world, but also the largest importer of maritime products.

The development of fishing on the island of Mauritius will not only guarantee its citizens a better supply of protein sources, but could also contribute to a greater influx of foreign exchange thanks to the development of exports. He said that because of its tremendous product absorption capacity, Japan will therefore constitute a very promising market for Mauritian exports.

The minister of foreign affairs, Sir Satcam Boolell, for his part, emphasized that the island of Mauritius and Japan have maintained diplomatic relations since 1969.

He expressed satisfaction at the fact that Japan understands the problems of the "new emerging countries." He spoke about the aid Japan has supplied for various sectors, particularly tourist and trade development, as well as for providing electrical energy and distributing water. He also stressed the assistance provided by Japan for the completion of a study in depth with a view to the drafting of a long-term plan for stabilizing the land at La Butte characterized by slippage.

Mozambique

Mugabe-Daniel arap Moi Talks Communique Noted
MB0808145189 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza returned to Maputo this morning after a visit to Nairobi, Kenya, concerning peace efforts for Mozambique.

Guebuza was part of the Mozambican delegation to the talks and was ready to provide eventual clarifications to the presidents of Zimbabwe and Kenya.

The presidents of Zimbabwe and Kenya met in Nairobi yesterday at the request of the Mozambican leader, Joaquim Chissano, to consult each other on how to coordinate the peace process for Mozambique.

A communique issued at the end of the meeting says Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya reviewed and endorsed the general principles for a meeting between a delegation of religious officials and the armed bandit ringleaders, expected to begin today under the auspices of the Kenyan Government. The communique says the discussions will be based on the 12 points presented by the Mozambican Government. The results of this meeting will determine the level and the nature of the subsequent meetings.

The presidents of Kenya and Zimbabwe hailed the open spirit and the desire to find a peaceful solution to the war facing our country. The two presidents also called on all those interested in the Mozambican peace process to support this initiative.

'Bandits' Kill 54 Villagers on 7 Aug
MB0808175889 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Armed bandits last night murdered 54 people and wounded another 17, 5 seriously, at the Fidel Castro village commune, about 2 km from Xai-Xai city.

Survivors of that criminal act contacted by our reporting team said that in their acts of murder, the armed bandits used pangas, axes, and sticks. When our reporting team visited the site of the massacre this morning, it learned that most of the people that were murdered there had been kidnapped by the armed bandits in Mangunze,

(Nhanchembeni), (Tepeni), Conjane, and (Nhampequene). The people murdered by the armed bandits last night at the Fidel Castro village commune include eight children, aged 2-9.

Teviana Salvador Mucavele, one of the survivors of the massacre who has been admitted into the Xai-Xai Hospital, told Radio Mozambique she was kidnapped yesterday morning at her farm at (Nhampequene). She said: Before the armed bandits forced me to go with them, they stole all my household belongings.

She was quite shaken because she still does not know the whereabouts of her nine children, including a 1-year-old baby. Teviana Salvador Mucavele also told our reporting team that, during her forced march with the armed bandits toward the Fidel Castro Village Commune, the criminals murdered people along the way, including pregnant women.

It will be pointed out that all the people who were murdered by the armed bandits had been tied by them.

Party and government provincial organs in Gaza Province are carrying out work to discover the relatives of all the people who were massacred at the Fidel Castro village commune. All the bodies of the victims have been taken to the mortuary at Gaza Province Hospital, in Xai-Xai.

Namibia

Louis Pienaar Discusses Independence Process
MB0308191789 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1130 GMT 3 Aug 89

[From the "Africa South" program]

[Text] A recent speaker at the Cape Town Press Club was the administrator general of Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar. After the meeting he spoke to Nigel Murphy, and was asked whether the forthcoming election in the territory would really be free and fair.

[Begin recording] [Pienaar] We have to make it possible, because there is no way out at the moment. We have decided to go through. It's in the interests of all concerned that we shall go through, that we shall implement 435 fully, that there will be free and fair elections, and that we will be able to contain, to a relative degree, an acceptable degree, the factors of intimidation and the...

[Murphy, interrupting] What do you call an acceptable factor?

[Pienaar] That is really relative. We will see when we come to that point. I can't define that at the moment. I think it's unfair to ask me to define acceptable for you.

[Murphy] Are you saying, then, that it can't be a free and fair election?

[Pienaar] No, I'm saying that we can have free and fair elections, and all of us have to apply our minds to this end. If...

[Murphy, interrupting] Yet you say that UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] is closing its ears to intimidation.

[Pienaar] The responsibility of managing the proportions of intimidation is not only that of the administrator general, it's also that of UNTAG. Yes, UNTAG requires specific evidence of intimidation before they will act. They are not there to react to generalizations or to rumors. And it's very difficult to find evidence on intimidation, because those intimidated prefer not to make complaints. So that is a very grave difficulty.

[Murphy] How many complaints have you had, how many have you investigated, how many have been substantiated?

[Pienaar] Well, we have arrested a number of people in the past week—some 15 or so—in the area of Tsumeb, and they will be brought before the courts. Others have also been brought before the courts, but not to the extent that I would like to see them. I would like to see many more, but I've also taken another step, and that is, I've appointed a commission of inquiry into intimidation. It's not a court of justice; it's a commission that can make findings, and can hear evidence on this, and the functions of this commission, operations of this commission, will be extended if necessary.

[Murphy] May I ask you a very direct question, sir? To what extent would you say, generally speaking, you were perceived as a puppet of Pretoria?

[Pienaar] That is in the minds of some of the political parties, but I don't see it in that manner.

[Murphy] You don't, but I'm saying generally speaking.

[Pienaar] I think even generally speaking, it is not perceived, but there are some of the political parties who would like to promote that perception. I am not representing the Republic of South Africa to that extent; I am fulfilling the task of the administrator general in terms of resolution 435.

[Murphy] And yet throughout your speech, your lengthy speech, to the Cape Town Press Club, you kept referring to we.

[Pienaar] Well, I can't forget that I am a South African, because when I did refer to that I referred to the foreign affairs function, which does not rest with me. That rests with the Republic of South Africa, and therefore it is a question of we when it comes to foreign relations.

[Murphy] We change the subject then. You say there have been a certain number of complaints against the administration and KOEVOET [police counterinsurgency unit], and so on. Have there been any complaints against UNTAG?

[Pienaar] Yes, indeed. Not many, but there have been.

[Murphy] What sort?

[Pienaar] Of intimidation.

[Murphy] Intimidation?

[Pienaar] Yes, indeed.

[Murphy] What forms of intimidation?

[Pienaar] I don't know. I haven't got the complaints with me at the moment, but they are being investigated by the police.

[Murphy] But this sounds a little strange. Why should they intimidate the local [word indistinct] to be neutral?

[Pienaar] These are complaints that we have. I can't say why, but we have these complaints. Not many, but they are there.

[Murphy] You say that you have made offers to UNTAG to accompany police patrols; presumably they've accepted that offer?

[Pienaar] In principle they have, they've indicated yes. But in practice, they have not yet responded as we have wanted them to respond. We would like them to accompany each and every one of these patrols, so that they can establish for themselves if our policemen are conducting themselves properly or misbehaving, as they think they are. But in practice, they have not joined these patrols yet.

[Murphy] What are your relations with Mr Ahtisaari, on a personal level?

[Pienaar] I think we're managing very well. We have cordial relations, let us say adult relations. We are very frank with one another, we raise problems with one another, but, let me assure you, never in anger.

[Murphy] In a frigid fashion?

[Pienaar] Not at all. I think we are very open, and we understand one another's problems.

[Murphy] You said there would be absolutely no backing down from resolution 435. Does that mean no matter what the circumstances?

[Pienaar] No, well, I did indicate to you in my speech that South Africa has in the past not accepted 435 under all or every circumstance. I indicated to you that we were

not prepared to accept for example, after 1 April, the establishment of SWAPO bases within Namibia. That was a firm attitude adopted by South Africa. Again, I am saying we, because it is the administrator general on the one part and the Department of Foreign Affairs on the other part. South Africa there was very firm and succeeded in persuading the international community that its interpretation of 435 was the correct one. There is another instance, and the other instance relates to the reduction of the police force. There are these claims that about 2,000 men should be removed from the police. We have—and I say we now in the sense of I and my administration, this has got nothing to do with South Africa—we have resisted claims in this regard, saying that we will remove only those that have been found to misbehave themselves. That again is an indication of a firmness, an attitude that, yes, we want to implement 435, but we want to implement 435 according to the letter and its spirit.

[Murphy] And you said that 435 represented a retreat from isolation for South Africa. Does one take that to mean at any price?

[Pienaar] No, I've already indicated to you that we've said not at any price. We'll have to apply our minds. We want to carry this through, but we'll have to apply our minds to the problems ahead. The question of intimidation and the question of the intentions of the PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] forces on the other side of the border. I have indicated to you that we are taking steps, in fact, to counter these apprehensions.

[Murphy] Now, to change the subject to another point that you raised at the press club, and that was the question of Namibia's dependence on foreign aid after the elections. How important is that going to be, and what do the books look like at the moment, on the bottom line?

[Pienaar] The bottom line at the moment is that some 9 percent of the total budget is (?covered) by revenue, and the revenue that I am referring to includes contributions made by South Africa to the budget for this year, which would be in the vicinity of some 160 million. The problem is therefore that Namibia needs assistance, not only development aid, but needs budgetary aid to cover the cost of its services...

[Murphy, interrupting] But you said you had grave misgivings.

[Pienaar] I have problems in finding that money. There is a deficit at the moment of some 213 million rands, and one must find that money before the end of the year. What I was emphasizing was that a future independent Namibia would probably have the same problem as the present administration has, and that it would therefore require to be assisted from foreign sources. Let us hope that will be forthcoming. One hears much talk of help, aid, which will be available after independence, but I

also submit that aid or assistance will probably depend on the nature of the constitution to be adopted. I submitted that that constitution would have to reflect democracy as we see it in the West. Under those circumstances only will the help be forthcoming in sufficient sums in order to cover the needs of the country.

[Murphy] Suppose that money is not forthcoming from external sources? What then?

[Pienaar] That will oblige the government of the independent Namibia to follow pragmatic policies that will persuade foreign countries—including the Republic of South Africa—to continue to make contributions.

[Murphy] You raised the very important question after the elections, whichever way they should go. Obviously the \$64,000 question as far as South Africa is concerned: What are the likely relations going to be between that country and ours?

[Pienaar] Well, I said that that would depend on whether the ideologues win, or whether the pragmatists win. To deal with the ideologues, we would probably see a sort of rhetoric that we've heard from the OAU, Frontline States, and other African states, which evidences a certain hostility towards South Africa, but at the same time keeps the side door open, a sort of side-door diplomacy towards South Africa. If the pragmatists win, on the other hand, I think we will have good relations, pragmatic relations.

There are many factors that would promote those relations. I referred to a number. There is the fact of Walvis Bay, which I don't regard as an obstacle, but as a launching pad for negotiations between the two governments on the question of the common use of that port. It's necessary for both countries that it be used; fishing harbor, port, whatever you wish. But there is also the fact of membership of the South African Customs Union, and whether the new government would like to relinquish that or not. If they do, they will be losing a source of income to the tune of (447) million rands per annum, that is the sum at the moment. But there are also other factors, such as the infrastructure, which is directed towards South Africa, roads, communications.

Another important factor is the present commerce trade crossing the borders in both directions, and it would be most disruptive if the borders were to be closed.

[Murphy] South Africa's fears, of course, have been that it would follow much of the rest of Africa and become a totalitarian state. What then?

[Pienaar] It can live with those circumstances [words indistinct] countries having this sort of government. It negotiated 435 with Angola and Cuba last year. It has negotiated the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique

before, and is now implementing it. So, South Africa has proven that the nature of the government will not stand in the way of good relations. [end recording]

SWAPO To Request Pienaar's Dismissal
MB0308100689 Windhoek TIMES OF NAMIBIA
in English 1 Aug 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] will ask for the immediate removal of the Administrator-General (AG), adv. Louis Pienaar, after reports in South Africa that he took part in a hot pursuit operation on SWAPO guerillas in February 1987.

The reports stated that he also witnessed how a member of KOEVOET [Counterinsurgency Unit] kicked sand into the eyes of one of the men killed in the operation.

This is revealed in the latest issue of DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN.

It said that Mr Pienaar told a group of Stellenbosch students of his experiences when he joined a KOEVOET unit in chasing two SWAPO guerillas. He also showed the students—members of the Stellenbosse Aktuele Aangeleentheidskring [Stellenbosch Actual Affair Circle] (SAAK)—photographs of the corpses of the two SWAPO members who were killed in the operation.

Mr Pienaar was also in possession of an AK47 assault weapon confiscated after the two men were killed. "The AG's participation in the KOEVOET action may have serious political consequences," writes DIE SUID-AFRIKAAN, most serious matter. [as published]

"It is as good as if you would find out that your parish priest is a mafia gangster.

"Our appeal to remove KOEVOET elements from the SWA [South-West Africa] police is handled by the AG and he is also in a position to ensure free and fair elections," the SWAPO leader said.

He added that "if the AG was a gentleman he would have refused his appointment when it was offered to him in view of the fact that he is biased towards KOEVOET.

"SWAPO will look into the matter and if it is true, will ask for the immediate removal of the AG," Mr Gurirab said.

The incident was confirmed by Mr Pienaar whose reply to the reports read:

"The contents of the report are, with certain reservations which could be ascribed as the author's comment, factually correct.

"Two PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia] fighters were eliminated. The human tragedy had an impact on one. There was the abhorrence of the black people for the victim.

"If the report intends, however, to insinuate that I was without any feeling and that I in fact enjoyed the situation, then it is not correct. My remarks that the victims were also people and that I did not understand the motive for the action of the black policeman are proof of this.

"I in fact tried to portray the reality and the tragedy of a compulsory terrorism war to them.

"The events should be seen against the background of the situation as it existed in February 1987—a terrorist war for life or death. I identified myself with that war against terrorism in the same way that I identify myself with police action against PLAN insurgents after 1 April this year—in line with international opinion.

"I subsequently negotiated with the interim government on a more respectful treatment of the corpses of the victims—this was done—and (for) compensation for damage done to boundary fences and cultivated fields for the local population through police action. It is still being done.

"To my mind, the experience of the time has not in any way affected my judgment or impartiality in the present situation. What holds for me also holds for the UN's Special Representative, Mr Martti Ahtisaari. He did agree with me as far as the last police action was concerned."

Voter Registration Tally Reaches 497,910
MB0708083389 Windhoek Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1500 GMT 7 Aug 89

[Text] Seventy-three percent of voters have already registered to date for the November elections in South-West Africa/Namibia.

Prospective voters still have six weeks to register. The 11,283 people who reported at registration points on Friday [4 August] bring the total number of prospective voters who have registered to 497,910. According to estimates, the final figure could be 677,000.

'Over 80 Percent' Registered To Vote
MB0808143389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1420 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] Windhoek, Aug 8, SAPA—Over 80 percent of the prospective electorate for the November independence election in Namibia has already registered, a spokesman for the administrator-general's office, Mr Gerhard Roux, said in Windhoek today.

He told a media briefing 542,580 of the estimated 677,000 eligible voters had registered country-wide by yesterday.

The figure for Ovambo, which had appeared to lag behind, had to be adjusted following communication problems with outlying areas and now stood at 198,781 or 70.8 percent of the estimated total for the area, Mr Roux said.

Voters have until September 15 to register for the November poll.

The number of Namibian returnees to come home under the auspices of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees stood at 34,540 on Monday [7 August].

Mr Roux added that flights bringing Namibians home from Angola would probably continue until Friday.

The UN announced earlier the scheduled daily airlift from Angola and Zambia was expected to end early this week, with flights to be arranged as the need arose.

Over 41,000 Namibians have registered to return home in the UN-organised repatriation programme that began on June 12.

Computer System To Prevent Election Fraud
MB3107113889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1129 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Windhoek July 31 SAPA—A highly complex computerised system has been established at the central voters register in Windhoek to guard against fraud and duplication for the forthcoming elections in Namibia, the United Nations says in its latest broadcast of SWABC [South-West African Broadcasting Corporation] today.

"There are so many controls all the way through that I am currently very satisfied that it's really quite safe," says the Chief of UNTAG's [UN Transition Assistance Group] computerisation and central register section, Mr Harry Neufeld.

"There are very careful controls and we are keeping statistics on our own computer to make sure that no (registration) cards that go out ultimately do not come back either completed or blank," says Mr Neufeld, a computer expert on loan from the Canadian Government. Personnel of the administrator-general are being very co-operative and they are doing their own logging to ensure that there is no possibility of breaches.

The UN says the administrator-general's staff administers and conducts the registration process and UNTAG supervises and controls it. The administrator-general has a staff of 55 in the central registry and UNTAG 13.

About 430,000 Namibian voters have registered and 200 copies of lists are printed each week for the political parties and UNTAG.

When registration closes on September 15 there will be a check to make sure that for every name on the computer list there is a single card and that no cards have been missed, that no computer entries have been missed and that there is a match in every case, says Mr Neufeld.

Then there will be an independent count of all cards in each registration district to make sure that it is exactly the same as the number of records that are in the computer system. Automatic security back-up procedures built into the system prevent erasure of the records in the event of a major disruption such as a complete power failure, he says.

UN Reports 32,464 Refugees Repatriated
MB0208121289 Johannesburg SABA in English
1112 GMT 2 Aug 89

[By Carmen Honey]

[Text] Windhoek Aug 2 SABA—The United Nations airlift of refugees and exiles from Angola and Zambia to Namibia could be completed by next Monday (7 August), a UN spokesman, Mr Fred Eckhard, said in Windhoek today.

He told a media briefing that 32,464 of the 41,000 Namibians seeking repatriation had arrived back in the country and 27,711 had already been resettled.

Two voter registration officials working at the permanent registration office in Katutura near Windhoek had been removed from their posts for unprofessional conduct.

Mr Eckhard said the individuals concerned had allegedly made derogatory remarks towards applicants registering and an UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] official had reported their behaviour.

The complaint was investigated by the office of the administrator-general, Mr Louis Pienaar, and two people had been removed from their posts, he said.

The UN was spending about R7.6 million on mine resistant vehicles for use in northern Namibia, Mr Eckhard told the briefing.

The UN General Assembly, when approving the increase in the number of police monitors from 500 to 1,000, also approved the purchase of an additional 20 mine resistant vehicles. Originally the UN had approved the leasing of 40 such vehicles, Mr Eckhard said.

At present the UN has on lease 10 Casspirs and 24 Buffels. The latter are being used by UNTAG Australian engineers for mine clearing operations.

SADF Preparing for 'Worst Case' After Elections
MB3107170789 Johannesburg SABA in English
1704 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Pretoria, July 31, SABA—The remaining SADF [South African Defense Force] contingent in Namibia is prepared for a "worst-case" scenario of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] fighters resorting to arms again if their party failed to gain an outright majority in the coming elections, an SADF commandant said in Pretoria today.

Cmdt Robbie Blake, information officer for the 1500 SADF soldiers restricted to bases at Grootfontein and Oshivello in terms of Resolution 435, told a briefing for military correspondents he believed this was an option SWAPO would keep open.

According to a "worst-case" scenario, SWAPO's military component would prepare for three courses of action, depending on whether it won an outright majority in the elections, whether there was a split vote, or whether it lost outright. If it won, the political opposition would be suppressed by PLAN [People's Liberation Army of Namibia], which would assume the security forces' role, Cmdt Blake said. SWAPO may try to make Namibia independent before establishing a constituent assembly in this case.

In the event of a split vote, its fighters may "step in with force." In the case of a defeat at the polls, "a situation of lawlessness will come into being," said Cmdt Blake, with PLAN trying to assume power. "This is the way we see the elections."

By way of preparation for these course, SWAPO would try to establish a military infrastructure inside Namibia, while "terrorists" would continue infiltrating the territory.

Namibia Attorney General Louis Pienaar told the briefing earlier today that when he asked UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] for a headcount of returning PLAN fighters, "they shrugged their shoulders and said they will return as ordinary refugees."

An "intervention force," currently being trained, would thus be constituted, with some men being grouped in Ovambo and others south of the 16th parallel in Angola. "There will be a stockpiling of weapons for use if SWAPO went on the defensive in the event of an election defeat."

Meanwhile, "kraal to kraal" visits to influence the populace would take place, and there would be a show of force and intimidation. "There are areas in Ovambo which are inaccessible to campaign workers from parties other than SWAPO," Cmdt Blake said.

SWAPO Magazine Notes Capital, Industry Flight
MB0208212689 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1610 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Harare Aug 2 SAPA—Heavy industrial equipment and bank capital is being taken out of Namibia as the country's independence approaches, according to the latest edition of SWAPO [South-West Africa People's Organisation] NEWS AND VIEWS, Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA, reports.

In an editorial, which ZIANA said examines the effectiveness of the recent visit to Namibia of UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, the magazine suggests the only obvious explanation for this outflow of heavy industrial equipment, and bank capital, is possible economic sabotage and destabilisation.

It also says that, despite a strong demand by Dr Perez de Cuellar for the complete disbanding and removal from the police of elements of Koevoet [Police counterinsurgency], which was "specially created to hunt down and victimise the South West African Peoples' Organisation (SWAPO) members and supporters," South Africa is even more adamant that it will not disband them.

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) is unlikely to be strengthened to the original level of 7,500, despite calls from the Namibian people, SWAPO, the Frontline States, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Movement, it says.

"One would not wish to suggest that Dr Perez de Cuellar left Namibia empty handed," the magazine says.

However, it adds "that the UN and South Africa are honestly working towards full and correct implementation of resolution 435 and the process for Namibia's independence is yet to be proved by history."

It says the UN resolution is at last being implemented because of the struggle, sacrifice and agony of Namibians and the blood they have shed as "self-liberators" and Namibians will not be satisfied until they have achieved what they fought for.

Seychelles

*** New Navy Base Under Construction**
34000644c Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 19 Jun 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Work is well underway on the reclaimed land south of the commercial port to build a new base for the Seychelles People's Navy (SPN) by 1991.

SPN commander commodore Paul Hodoul has told Seychelles Nation that the navy's own men started building the three-hectare base late last year.

It will be fully equipped with berths for visiting foreign vessels as well as the navy's own fleet. Other facilities will include office buildings and bunkers for navy personnel.

On another development, Cmdre Hodoul said the navy's latest acquisition, the freighter Cinq Juin, was continuing to ferry goods.

The navy took over the vessel from the Union Lighterage Company (ULC) last September.

The Cinq Juin is a landing craft which can unload directly onto beaches in shallow waters, and has in the past been used in at least one major military exercise.

"The Cinq Juin, commanded by Captain Flavien Renaud, has certainly increased the capability of the naval fleet as a whole," Cmdre Hodoul said.

"However, the vessel will still be used for other purposes to the benefit of the country, such as ferrying materials to other islands."

Cmdre Hodoul said no modification had been made to the ship.

For four-and-a-half years from 1983 it was chartered by the World Food Programme of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to ferry supplies to the drought-stricken Mozambican coast.

The freighter is also used ferrying equipment and goods for developing the outer islands.

*** Role, Structure of New Ministry Described**
34000645a Victoria SEYCHELLES WEEKEND
NATION in English 5 Jul 89 pp 1-2

[Text] The new ministry of Planning and External Relations will carry more weight abroad due to the recent changes in government, top officials said yesterday.

The Ministry was formerly a department headed by a secretary of state directly responsible to the President.

The top post has been replaced by that of Minister of Planning and External Relations, with Ms Danielle de St Jorre, the former secretary of state, fulfilling this role.

The director-general of external relations, Mr Callixte d'Offay, felt the role and functions of the Ministry would not change substantially in terms of Seychelles' place in the region and the world.

"The role of the Minister will be more or less the same as that of the secretary of state previously," he explained. "There will not be any significant change in the manner the Minister will carry out her executive function in implementing the Government's foreign policy and managing its international relations."

"However, by virtue of her title, the minister should carry more weight in pursuing diplomatic activities and initiatives at both the bilateral and multilateral level."

Stressing the change, Mr Bertrand Rassool, director-general of planning and economic cooperation, said: "The relations that we have with the rest of the world will take a slightly different slant, since we now have a minister, and are a ministry."

The new Ministry had received more delegated authority out of the change, he added. "Our minister now sits on the Council of Ministers, and is part of the decision-making process at that level," he said.

The creation of the ministry had another implication which tied in with the disbandment of the Ministry of national Development, Mr Rassool said.

"Previously, people were confused with regards to the respective functions of our former department and the former ministry," he said. "They thought the National Development Plan and development planning in general were, because of their name, the responsibilities of the National Development Ministry."

"In fact, economic and development planning was our former department, and is now our Ministry's responsibility."

The Planning and Economic Cooperation Division has two roles. The Economic Cooperation Section is responsible for all-cooperation, aid negotiations, and technical and other assistance with foreign countries and international organizations such as the United Nations, the European Economic Community (EEC), the World Bank and the African Development Bank (ADB).

The Economic Planning Section is concerned with macro-economic planning and identifying, appraising, monitoring and controlling projects and sectors. It also advises Government on economic policy.

Also under the planning section is a project coordination unit which physically coordinates the implementation of projects. It consists of a consultancy unit that works with other ministries, departments and government agencies, especially in big projects that need special monitoring such as the East Coast Project.

The planning section also has a Project Accountancy Unit that keeps the accounts of all projects and their financing.

On the roles and functions of the External Relations Division, Mr d'Offay described it as the main means of communication between the Seychellois Government and other governments and international organizations for discussing and negotiating all matters to do with international relations.

"It is incumbent on the Ministry to alert the Government on international trends and events as well as their implications," he said. "It is also responsible for explaining Seychelles' policies overseas to, and cultivating friendly relations with, government overseas."

To this effect, Seychelles had embarked on a very important policy of formalizing diplomatic relations with as many countries as possible, Mr d'Offay said.

Seychelles has, as a result, established diplomatic relations with a wide number of countries in Africa, Europe, Asia, the Middle East, the Americas and Australasia.

To date, Seychelles has a high commission in London and embassies in Paris and New York, as well as some 35 honorary consulates in various capitals around the world.

"However, we do not have diplomatic relations with South Africa because of its apartheid policy, Israel because of its policies of Zionism and aggression, South Korea because we only recognize one Korean nation, which is North Korea, and Chile because of the past nature of its dictatorial regime," Mr d'Offay said.

Another stance of Seychelles' foreign policy was that of non-alignment, he added.

"We make our own decision, based on our national interests, and we do not take sides, especially between superpowers," Mr d'Offay said.

"The country has shown to the world that a small country like Seychelles can successfully be truly non-aligned and chart an independent course in both national and international policies."

Summing up the roles and functions of the Ministry, Mr Rassool said: "We are the eyes and ears of the country. We keep close links on international developments, be they political, economic, financial or environmental, so that even if we are geographically isolated, we can respond to changes around us."

*** Ministry Focusing on Payments Deficit**
34000647a Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 13 Jul 89 pp 1, 2

[Text] Correcting the deficit in Seychelles' balance of payments is being given top priority by the new Ministry of Finance.

Until Mr Rene's re-election in June, the ministry was a department directly responsible to the President. It was headed by a secretary of state, Mr Guy Morel, who is now finance advisor of the President as well as governor of the Central Bank.

The former Minister of Education, Information and Youth, Mr James Michel, is the Minister of Finance.

Principal secretary Norman Weber said in an interview with Seychelles Nation the country was facing "a small liquidity problem" caused by more money flowing out of the country to buy imports.

"The economy is growing too fast, with high levels of activity and demand," he said.

This was because the country was financing a lot of capital projects by both the Government and parastatals from domestic borrowing, he explained.

"In addition, we have an increase in general consumption, with imports up, arising perhaps from greater expectations and a higher standard of living," Mr Weber added.

"All this is creating a lot of pressure on our reserves resulting in a short-term liquidity problem for the country," he observed.

Because of this, the immediate priority was to find measures to rectify the imbalance which, in his view, was not structural in nature.

To this end, various short and medium-term options would be considered by the ministry.

"Right now our policies are geared towards more careful management," Mr Weber said with regard to the Government's and parastatals' operations and projects, as well as adjustments to financial and fiscal policies.

The function of the ministry, he said, was to provide a framework conducive to economic growth through the management of two accounts—the domestic or fiscal account and external or balance of payments account.

"All policies formulated by the ministry are hence associated with making these two accounts viable," he added.

The ministry also works closely with the Central Bank, which manages Government reserves on a day-to-day basis. However, Mr Weber said it was the Ministry's responsibility to build up the reserves and retain them at a manageable level.

The official reserves now stand at six weeks of retained imports, which means that the country has purchasing power for a further six weeks in the event that it is unable to continue earning foreign exchange.

"This is a low level, and we intend to build it up to a comfortable margin of 10 weeks of retained imports," Mr Weber explained.

Public debt management is also another function of the ministry. Mr Weber said the debt was currently "sustainable" until the year 2010.

The ministry also acts as a "financial watchdog" of parastatals, monitoring how they are financing their activities and their divided returns to Government.

A new role for the ministry is the management of telecommunications policy, which was formerly under the Ministry of Education, Information and Youth.

The Ministry of Finance will decide, implement, monitor and manage the national policy on telecommunication.

Another new responsibility is the management of the Social Security Fund, which was formerly under the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs.

The ministry also helps draw up the macroeconomic framework of the National Development Plan, which is the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning and External Relations.

*** Labor Market Squeezed; Fewer Sugar Workers**
340QS47b Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 14 Jul 89 p 3

[Text] This year's Mauritian sugar harvest, like the 349 before it, is being reaped largely by hand—and despite an emerging labor shortage little will change in the future, industry sources say.

Despite a 15-year programme aimed at making the rocky terrain easier to work, less than a quarter of the fields will ever be mechanically harvested, said Gowreesungur Singh Rajpati, executive director of the state-run Mauritius Sugar Authority.

Harvesting began on the Indian Ocean island, the world's sixth largest sugar producer, last weekend, but even though the crop is expected to be five percent lower than last year, some growers may find it hard to recruit all the workers they want.

Private and Government forecasters expect the 1989 crop will be more than 600,000 tonnes, compared with last year's already below-average 634,224 tonnes.

Explosive growth of the island's industrial free trade zone has squeezed the labor market severely. There is almost no unemployment, which means no more pool of casual labor for the sugar harvest.

"We are starting to enter a new situation of labor scarcity...now, mainly small planters are affected because they are unable to employ people on a permanent basis with the usual fringe benefits which come with that," said Jean-Claude Tyack, secretary general of the Chamber of Agriculture.

Small growers will have to try to take up the slack themselves or send family members into the fields, he said.

Such planters grow 40 per cent of Mauritian sugar. Most cultivate about two hectares (five acres)—too little to support either full-time field hands or farm machinery.

The private sector Chamber of Agriculture, meanwhile, is not even sure that 20 percent of harvesting will be mechanized.

"We are preparing for mechanization that does not necessarily mean we will have mechanization," said Tyack.

Sugar growers believe skilled cutters, by selectively cropping a field to leave younger, smaller shoots a chance to grow, can boost yields by as much as eight tonnes an acre (20 tonnes a hectare).

Despite a reduction of 12 to 16 percent in the harvest forecast following the tropical storms earlier this year, growers expect no difficulties supplying their main market, the European Community.

Under the so-called "Sugar Protocol" treaty, the EC has agreed to buy 506,000 tonnes of Mauritian sugar a year at prices significantly above the world market—paying 44.92 European Currency Units (ECU, equivalent to 47.28 dollars) per 100 kg during the first quarter of 1989.

"That is a very comfortable price," said Rajpati. "It is nicely above our production costs."

But in the lower term, he said the industry is looking to move more into processing molasses and refinery sugar, while burning more bagasse—sugar cane pith—to produce electricity.

*** Former Ambassador Views Future Iraqi Relations**
34000645c Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 3 Jul 89 p 7

[Excerpt] [Editor note]: The outgoing Iraqi ambassador to Victoria, Mr Ibrahim Shujaa Sultan, was one of several foreign guests to the recent Liberation and SPUP [Seychelles Peoples United Party] celebrations to be interviewed by SEYCHELLES NATION.

Here, Mr Sultan talks about the possibility of a permanent settlement to the Gulf conflict, the recent Arab League summit and relations between Seychelles and Iraq. [End editor note]

[SEYCHELLES NATION] Before the war, Iraq pledged aid to many African countries. Do you think this will be resumed now that the conflict is over?

[Sultan] I cannot say now that the aid will resume. But Iraq will think of its friends, especially those which stood by it during the war.

[SEYCHELLES NATION] How would you describe Iraq's relations with Seychelles?

[Sultan] We consider Seychelles a friendly country and President Saddam Hussein looks to President Rene as a close friend. In such an atmosphere, we work hard to cement the relations between two friendly countries.

We have established a joint commission which has met twice now. We are scheduled to exchange visits between the two countries. We hope that we shall have the opportunity to organize a meeting between the two parties (the Iraqi Baath Socialist Party and the Seychelles People's Progressive Front) for an exchange of views. I believe that when the war is well and truly over, we shall push for good relations more and more, economically and politically.

On this visit, I've also invited Seychelles to participate in the Baghdad Fair. It is one of the biggest fairs in the Middle East and gives states and companies an opportunity to show their products and activities. I hope that Seychelles will be present there too.

*** Trade Union Agreements Signed With USSR**
34000644b Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION
in English 10 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Seychellois and Soviet trade unions are to further develop links between them under an agreement signed in Victoria yesterday.

The five-year accord was signed at the National Workers Union [NWU] headquarters at the Maison du Peuple yesterday morning by NWU chairman Olivier Charles and Berezine Victor, a representative of the All-Union Central of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) of the USSR.

Also present was the Soviet ambassador in Victoria, Mr Victor Anisimov, and other NWU officials.

Under the agreement, the NWU and the AUCCTU will be able to send delegations to attend congresses, conferences and international events organized by each other.

They will also exchange delegations every two years to study each other's work experiences.

The agreement also covers the exchange of publications related to the history, policies and activities of the two organizations and their countries.

The AUCCTU will help the NWU train its officials through seminars organized in Seychelles, study tours of the USSR and scholarships.

Speaking after the signing, Mr Charles noted the agreement formalized the good relations between the two organizations and expressed a common wish to expand cooperation.

Mr Victor, a secretary on the Central Committee of the Educational Workers Union within the AUCCTU, described the accord as the opening of a new page in relations between Seychelles and the USSR.

Benin

President Kerekou's Difficulties Noted

AB0708200689 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 7 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] In spite of his reelection last week for another 5 years in office, Benin's President Kerekou is under a lot of pressure. Some civil servants are on strike—they have not been paid for 6 months. The government is in financial crisis. And now, one minister, Robert Dossou, has embarrassed him in public. Speaking in Parliament, Maitre [counsellor] Dossou has taken the president to task over Benin's human rights record and over the tragic state the country is in. On the line to Porto Novo, Ruth Folby asked Cary Makanla what the minister had to say:

[Begin recording] [Makanla] Well, he said that all the political detainees should be freed. And he said that it is really time for the government to sit down with the strikers and to talk to one another, that the government should stop wielding the stick, and that in all, it is the country that is losing if the current crisis is not resolved.

[Folby] How did President Mathieu Kerekou react to these criticisms?

[Makanla] Well, he said that Maitre Robert Dossou, the minister of planning, should show some solidarity with the rest of the government, and that he should not play the maverick, he should not play his own card, and that he is now a member of the cabinet, and as a member of the cabinet, he should not have a personal viewpoint. Even if he did, he should not express it in public.

[Folby] So, was the president angry, did he show surprise?

[Makanla] Well, he was angry as usual. I cannot think of a single moment when the president is not angry. He is always angry. He always, you know, admonishes people. But basically, everybody understood what Maitre Robert Dossou was saying because before he talked to the National Assembly, there were two ministers: the minister of finance, Didier Dassi, and also another minister. And they both talked about the situation in the country. And they said that actually, the problems of salaries not being paid for so long should not exist, and that if Benin was selling cotton at reasonable rates, the government should be making enough money to meet the salaries and to meet all the other expenses of the government.

So the ministers said that anyway, this is a crisis that should not exist. And I think they were basically trying to say the same thing with Maitre Robert Dossou.

[Folby] So, is President Kerekou actually going to act on these criticisms, or is he just going to ignore them?

[Makanla] He cannot ignore them because this is really a sore point right now in the country. The whole attention of the country is focused on that. It is a question of salaries, it is a question of strikes, it is a question of the paralysis of the whole country. So he cannot just keep quiet. But on the other side, you really cannot tell the logic behind his behavior. You never can foresee or foretell what he can do. So I really do not know what his personal reaction is going to be. But right now I do not think he is going to decide ... [changes thought] he is going to punish Maitre Robert Dossou for instance because this is an attorney, a free man, who really wants to express his mind freely.

[Folby] But meanwhile, there is no new government policy to try and resolve the crisis?

[Makanla] Well, the key to the crisis is money, and they are just broke. So there is no solution in sight.

[Folby] What is it like in the capital today? Are there any businesses open? What is it like?

[Makanla] Well, the country is kind of dead. Cotonou is kind of dead. The streets are empty. The offices also have been deserted, and nothing is really working. You know, this is like a dead country. [end recording]

Coup Trial Postponed 'Indefinitely'

AB2507151089 Dakar PANA in English 1500 GMT
25 Jul 89

[Text] Cotonou, 25 July (ABP-BEN/PANA)—The trial in Cotonou of Lt. Col. Francois Kouyami, accused of plotting a coup d'etat against the Government of Benin, has been postponed indefinitely.

The trial began on Monday, 17 July, and was first adjourned till Monday, 24 July when the tribunal postponed the trial indefinitely for clarification of legal issues.

The Supreme Court ordered the trial court to postpone its consideration of the case to allow it clarify a request on suspicion of the trial judges on which it has been informed on 19 July by the accused. [sentence as received]

The accused had contested the competence of the seven trial judges, saying that three of them were members of the Central Committee of the ruling party in the West African country.

Guinea-Bissau

'Minor' Cabinet Reshuffle Effected

AB2607212489 Dakar PANA in French 1126 GMT
21 Jul 89

[Text] Bissau, 21 Jul (ANG/PANA)—The chairman of the Guinea-Bissau Council of State, Mr Joao Bernardo Vieira, on 20 July effected a minor cabinet reshuffle

which was marked by the appointment of Mr Fidelis Cabral d'Almada to the post of minister of state for the presidency, replacing Mr Tiago Aleluia Lopes, who has been elected to the parliament.

The new Guinea-Bissau Government comprises 19 ministers, including 4 ministers of state, and 12 secretaries of state.

The decree issued by the chairmanship of the Council of State pointed out that the time "is not appropriate" for any modification in the structure of the country's government, despite the recent legislative and presidential elections. In accordance with the presidential decree, Mr Tiago Aleluia Lopes, minister of state in the presidency, a post he held concurrently with that of minister of state for fisheries, has been relieved of his ministerial duties. Also, Mr Cabral d'Almada, who until now was minister for the presidency in charge of social welfare, becomes minister of state for the presidency.

Mr Lopes, who has just left the Cabinet, was elected speaker of the People's National Assembly (ANP) of Guinea-Bissau last June, replacing Mrs Carmen Pereira for the term of the present legislature (5 years). The other members of the cabinet have retained their posts, as in the cabinet reshuffles of February and March 1989.

Liberia

Former Defense Minister's Murder Trial Continues

Driver Testifies

AB2907125889 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1110 GMT 29 Jul 89

[Text] Jacob Tows, driver to Mrs Angeline Watta Allison, has told the general court martial board that it bothered him when General Allison ordered him to put the blood of the late patrolman Melvin Pyne in container for delivery to a medicine man on Cavery Street. Testifying as the third state witness in Pyne's case, driver Tows said yesterday that on the day of the murder, he was present at the clinic in Carwood, but did not take part in the killing. He told the court martial board that he was in a Pajero jeep waiting for Gen Allison, and did not even know what was going on inside until Gen Allison sent for him to come in to transfer the blood from a white bucket into a 1-gallon container.

Court Rejects Acquittal Motion

AB0308211589 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1709 GMT 3 Aug 89

[Text] The court martial board trying former Defense Minister Gray D. Allison for his alleged involvement in the murder of police patrolman J Melvin Pyne has denied a motion of acquittal for the accused. The defense argued that there was a lack of sufficient evidence to

convict the accused. Defense counsel Red Appleton filed the motion on Tuesday [1 August] following the testimony of pathologist Isaac Moses at the Barclay Training Center in Monrovia.

The decision to deny Counsellor Appleton's motion yesterday followed an appeal by prosecution lawyers headed by Colonel Alfred Flomoh. Counsellor Flomoh said the motion was baseless, misleading, and without any substances of law or facts, and therefore appealed to the court to deny it. He dismissed allegations by the defense counsel that the state witnesses testified under duress and that the fundamental rights of the accused were overlooked.

Magistrate's Body Found With Parts Removed *AE1607204889 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English* *1709 GMT 15 Jul 89*

[Text] The body of a former magistrate of the Marshal City in Lower Margibi County, Mr Moses J. McCauley, has been found with parts allegedly extracted. The magistrate was recently reported missing under mysterious circumstances in Marshal. The acting mayor of the city, Mr Wellington J. Stracker, told Margibi county superintendent, Mr Amos Brown, in a letter that a coroner and his 12-man jury reported after examination of the body that the late magistrate's neck was broken and parts of his body extracted.

In the letter, Mayor Stracker also said that citizens and residents in the area were afraid to walk the streets at night for fear that anyone also could be the next victim. Meanwhile, Marshal citizens have appealed to Superintendent Brown to assign Army personnel to patrol the streets of the city at night as they have observed the presence of unfamiliar vehicles in the area during the nights. Margibi County acting superintendent, Samuel Dolo, has called on the joint security to work out modalities on how to curb this unwholesome practice in that county.

Nigeria

AFRC To Consider Reopening Universities *AB0208170689 Lagos Domestic Service in English* *1500 GMT 2 Aug 89*

[Text] Amirs and chiefs from the 11 northern states today appealed to the president, General Ibrahim Babangida, to reopen the institutions of higher learning closed recently as a result of student demonstrations last May. The sultan of Sokoto, Alhaji Ibrahim Dasuki, who led the delegation of the traditional rulers to Dodan Barracks, condemned the action of the students as most unfortunate and a very serious breach of discipline. He said that no responsible government would sit and watch the wanton destruction of lives and property without taking stern measures to stop such destruction. The sultan said that traditional rulers would intensify their

efforts to reach teachers, parents, and the students throughout the country and impress upon them the need to ensure that this type of unfortunate behavior did not occur again.

President Babangida later told State House correspondents that he would table the appeal of the traditional rulers before the Armed Forces Ruling Council [AFRC]. Traditional rulers from the southern part of the country had earlier made a similar appeal to the president.

Six Universities May Reopen in Sep
*AB0308214889 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Excerpts] It looks as though the six main universities in Nigeria could reopen sooner than expected. President Babangida announced yesterday that his Armed Forces Ruling Council would meet in the next fortnight to review the situation. They were closed down in the wake of violent demonstrations by students in May protesting against the government's tough economic policies. There were deaths when students clashed with security forces, and the government closed the universities down until next year. There are still arguments about why the students took to the streets, how political the disturbances were, and the role of universities staff in the upheavals. My colleague, Ruth Tholby, has just been in Nigeria, and she asked the vice chancellor of Ibadan University, Ayor Obanjo, what his attitude had been to the students' protests:

[Begin recording] [Obanjo] Well, I was very disappointed because as soon as we know this was coming—and we had only few hours' notice, really—we did all we could to prevent it. Unfortunately, we just could not stop it.

[Tholby] Why did you try to persuade students not to demonstrate?

[Obanjo] You see, since the beginning of this session, we had been in constant touch with the student leaders, and they had given us assurances that they were not going to indulge in any violent demonstrations. They were going to complain; they were going to even demonstrate, but peacefully. And from the beginning of the session in October until quite close to the end of May, they had kept to their word. So, as soon as we heard that they were likely to be part of this national demonstration we started talking to them again, but it does seem as if in this case they were under a greater pressure than what we were able to exert on them.

[Tholby] What pressure was this?

[Obanjo] Well, we suspect very strongly here that the last demonstrations were organized not from this campus, quite possibly not from any other university campus, but from somewhere in the country, and that the students

were just part of what had been planned. And because of the special position of the students, because of their special hardships that they were obviously undergoing on the campuses, it was easy to get them recruited.

[Tholby] And what was it? Some kind of underground political organization?

[Obanjo] Well, I don't know. I don't want to commit myself on that, but everybody knows that there was something going on. Well, some say the whole thing was completely spontaneous. I rather doubt that myself. [passage omitted]

[Tholby] When might these universities reopen?

[Obanjo] well, this can only be a guess, and I am judging by the amount of activities going on in the country at the moment in an effort to get the government to change its mind. It does seem to me, and I think most people I have talked to who are involved in this activity tend to mention September.

[Tholby] Are you optimistic that your students would have cooled down somewhat by then?

[Obanjo] I think so. You see, the point is that—I can say for the University of Ibadan—that 99 percent of the students don't feel too violent about all of this. In fact, on the day that the demonstrations occurred in the city of Ibadan, and our students joined in for most of the day, classes were going on here. Only a handful of people were involved. So I think the great majority of students are in fact itching to return to campus. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Babangida Discusses Police Modernization Plans
*AB0408062889 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has advised members of the police force who have no love for the nation to resign or be dismissed. The president made the remark today while laying the foundation stone of the police academy at Yidei in Kano. He emphasized that police training should aim at changing the attitude of officers to the society. To facilitate interaction between the police and the community, General Babangida said that a large number of officers should be posted to their areas of origin.

The president disclosed that the government was making arrangements to get technical assistance from the British Government for the establishment of a central planning and training unit, which will be manned by experts. The unit, he said, will be charged with the responsibility of modernizing the training courses in line with standards already attained in developed countries.

Government To Meet 'Genuine' Financial Obligations
AB0808101889 Lagos International Service
in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 89

[Text] The Nigerian Government has pledged its determination to meet its genuine international financial obligations despite the country's economic situation. The minister of external affairs, Major General Ike Nwachukwu, restated this in Canberra yesterday at a meeting of Nigerian and Australian trade delegations. Maj Gen Nwachukwu said that such determination prompted the rescheduling of the country's debt being serviced with about 30 percent of the nation's total foreign exchange earnings. He listed the various measures taken by the Federal Government to attract foreign investment into Nigeria. These include financial deregulation, the provision on export duty-free zone, and liberalization of policies on investment, profit repatriation, tax holiday of up to 5 years, and tax reductions. The minister also reemphasized that the structural adjustment program was aimed at diversifying the Nigerian economy.

Also yesterday in Canberra, Nigeria and Australia signed an agreement for the establishment of a joint trade mission.

Increased 1988 Crude Oil Production Reported
AB0408222589 Dakar PANA in English 1756 GMT
4 Aug 89

[Text] Lagos, 4 Aug (NAN/PANA)—Total crude oil production in Nigeria in 1988 stood at 528,155,883.9 million [as received] barrels, an increase of 9.37 percent over the 1987 figure of 428,886,070 barrels.

A source at the Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) told NAN Friday [4 August] in Lagos that 270,205,883 barrels representing 51.16 percent of total production were exported while 257,950,000.9 barrels were processed by the local and offshore refineries of the corporation.

The source said that figure for the first half of the year increased by 11.87 percent from 249,277,688.9 barrels to 278,878,215 barrels recorded during the second half.

It also said oil export figures grew steadily throughout the year.

According to the source, oil exports for the second quarter of the year which stood at 64,756,635 barrels rose by 20.39 percent from 53,787,616 barrels recorded in the first quarter.

It further said the third and last quarter figures of 69,322,597 barrels and 82,428,035 barrels, increased by 6.91 percent and 19.05 percent, respectively.

Oil Production for Strategic Reserve To Increase
AB0508163489 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] The minister of petroleum resources says the Federal Government has, as a matter of policy, directed that petroleum products should be produced over and above the nation's daily requirements. The minister, Dr Rilwanu Lukman, stated this yesterday in Lagos. He explained that the move was to avoid what he called the recent massive clearance, when the stock of petroleum products went down to almost zero level. The minister said the excess products could go into a form of strategic storage to meet future demands and serve as fallbacks in times of unforeseen circumstances. Dr Lukman said there were 17 depots all over the country, some of which could store up to 45 days' requirements. He also disclosed that the country used facilities of her joint venture partners overseas to store both crude oil and petroleum products.

Petroleum Resources Minister Defends Policies
AB0408221589 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 4 Aug 89

[Text] Nigeria receives the highest share of economic (?rent) from petroleum operations all over the world. The minister of petroleum resources, Dr Rilwanu Lukman, announced this today while addressing newsmen on recent developments in the oil industry. Energy correspondent Tayota Kuror was there for Radio Nigeria:

[Begin recording] [Kuror] The minister made the clarification to correct the erroneous impression by some commentators quoting sales of crude oil figures in Europe and America and making what he described as an (?unacceptable) comparison. The comparison followed the divestment of 20 percent interest in the LNG [liquefied natural gas] project to three partners. Dr Lukman explained that joint venture participation in Nigeria required the purchaser to proportionately fund petroleum exploration, development, and production while receiving rewards in crude oil from whatever the venture produced monthly. The minister also pointed out that whereas oil companies in Nigeria pay a royalty of 15 to 20 percent and a petroleum profit tax of 85 percent, oil firms elsewhere pay royalties of around 12 and ½ percent, as well as petroleum profit taxes of 39 to 45 percent. He therefore stressed that it will be totally unrealistic to make a truthful comparison of the value of resources in Nigeria and other places on the basis of a dollar per barrel acquisition cost.

Dr Lukman also seized the opportunity to correct the misconception that Nigeria was selling off her heritage by the divestment. He emphasized that the country was not selling reserves in the ground, and explained that what was acquired was the right to participate in making

investment, to find, develop, and produce petroleum products. A proportion of the findings, he said, would accrue to them at the [words indistinct] by right of their partnership.

On allegations that Nigeria produces more than her OPEC quota, the minister explained:

[Lukman] The question of our level of production arises. We are entitled to produce and market between 1.4 and 1.5 [words indistinct] production around 1.5. So any extras of the... [changes thought] Anything we need to put in storage [words indistinct] above this level, and this is part of the rumor people are telling around that we are overproducing. Of course, we are producing more than the quota, but we are not marketing more than the quota, because the extra is not being sold. It is rather being sold at home in our system. [words indistinct]. We have got 17 depots all over the country and some of them can stay (?up to 45 days) [word indistinct].

[Kuror] Dr Lukman also spoke on some other issues, including the assessment of the future oil pricing system, private investment in the oil sector, and the NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Company] subsidiary. On the two-tier pricing system, he said the government was not happy with the reports [words indistinct] and said it might be reviewed, too. On the subsidiary, the minister said it was too early to assess the performances of some of them. [end recording]

Government To Review Fuel Pricing System
AB0608090689 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
0600 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] The Federal Government is to review the two-tier petrol pricing system to make it more efficient. The minister of petroleum resources, Alhaji Railwanu Lukman, told newsmen in Lagos that government had received reports on malpractices in the implementation of the scheme. He said that some dealers sold the lower price fuel of 42 kobo per liter at a higher price but below the 60 kobo specified for private vehicles. Alhaji Railwanu added that such malpractices only benefited the unscrupulous dealers and consumers.

Attorney Generals Make Prison Recommendations
AB0508204589 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
1800 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] The meeting of attorneys general in the federation has ended in Lagos with a number of recommendations. One of these is that all the advisory committees on the prerogative of mercy in all states of the country should visit the prisons regularly to observe for themselves the conditions of inmates. This is to enable them to make appropriate recommendations to the governors, the chief judges, and the minister of internal affairs.

The attorneys general also proposed that a body, to be known as the Administration of Justice Committee, be set up in every state under the chairmanship of the chief judge of the state. On complaints regarding the position of people detained in police cells, the meeting mandated the Federal attorney general to take up the matter with the inspector general of police.

A communique on the meeting said the attorneys general deliberated extensively on the issue of the rule of law and obedience of court orders. They expressed worry about the actions and utterances of a few judges in and outside the courts on matters before them. The attorney general reiterated strong support for the independence of the judiciary, but maintained that this independence should be exercised without undermining the interests of the public, peace, order, and good government. The meeting, which began yesterday, ended today.

Lagos Lawyer, Others Illegally Detained
AB0108200189 *London BBC World Service in English*
1709 GMT 1 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There have been fresh efforts today in Nigeria to draw attention to the jailing of Chief Ganni Fawehemi. He was picked up at the time of antigovernment unrest earlier this year, and he has been involved in a series of controversial court cases involving the military. But the government is keeping him in detention in spite of a court decision in his favor. From Lagos, Elizabeth Obadina telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] Braving the chills and drizzle of a typical August day, Chief Fawehemi's three small daughters demonstrated outside the Lagos High Court yesterday with placards reading "I Want My Father" and "Why Is Daddy Being Held?" Their protest followed a ruling by Mr Justice Olushola Thomas that their father's arrest on June the 17th was illegal. He awarded Chief Fawehemi 10,000 naira damages against the Nigerian Police. However, he ruled that his court lacked the jurisdiction to challenge the lawyer's continued detention under State Security Decree 2, under which he is being held without charge or trial.

Chief Fawehemi today spent his 46th day of detention, and is not alone in being held under Decree 2. The Civil Liberties Organization, a human rights group based in Lagos, recently estimated that 67 people are being held in prisons alone under the decree. They range from newspaper reporters to students and businessmen. Chief Fawehemi is the most prominent detainee under Decree 2 so far.

His crusade against abuses of state power began in 1969 with the prosecution of a leading military government official for adultery. His current detention follows an attempt to convene a conference to discuss alternative to the government's program of economic reform in the

wake of the May riots. Another attempt to convene a similar conference by Nobel laureate Wole Soyinka last Saturday [29 July] was stopped by the police. [end recording]

Ex-Governor Objects to Tribunal's Composition
AB0408215089 London BBC World Service in English
1709 GMT 4 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a dramatic development in the legal case in Nigeria brought against one of the country's old guard politicians, Balarabe Musa, who is among the list of people banned from participating in the return to civilian rule scheduled for 1992. The tribunal considering charges against him that he was organizing a political party in defiance of that ban was stopped in its tracks when Balarabe Musa presented fresh arguments. From Lagos, Sola Odunfa telexed this report:

[Begin studio announcer recording] An hour before the tribunal was to sit, Alhaji Balarabe's lawyer served on its members a motion in which Balarabe expressed the fear that he might be denied justice because of the composition of the tribunal. Balarabe swore an affidavit alleging that one of the five members of the tribunal was a senator on the platform of the National Party of Nigeria [NPN] in the last civilian regime, and that the party was in bitter rivalry with his own People's Redemption Party during his tenure as governor of Kaduna State. NPN legislators, who had an overwhelming majority in the state, removed the ex-governor from office.

Balarabe said that the former NPN senator, Alhaji Ajuji Waziri, was likely to be biased against him as a judge, and therefore he did not think he would get justice from the tribunal as it was constituted.

The state prosecutor described Balarabe's objection as a gross abuse of the process of the tribunal. He said the objection should have been raised either at the beginning of the trial or after judgment had been delivered. The tribunal, which was to deliver judgment this morning, postponed its ruling on the objection to August the 16th. [end recording]

ECA Head Evaluates Structural Adjustment
AB0608194089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Aug 89

[Text] The executive secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, ECA, Prof Adebayo Adedeji, says African countries need structural transformation. He said in an interview conducted by the minister of information and culture, Prince Tony Momoh, and broadcast today on Radio Nigeria, Lagos, that at present Africa lacks structural transformation. He stated that an example of such transformation would be a move from an exchange economy to industrial self-reliance. Professor Adedeji stressed that this would mean adjustment in technological transformation and revolution.

He said that structural adjustment as perceived today was not economic. It was the manipulation of the economies to achieve external balances. Professor Adedeji held the view that structural transformation of Africa's virile areas were the greatest strength of the African alternative to the structural adjustment program for social economic recovery and transformation.

He commended Nigeria's attempt to change her consumption pattern, noting that this was in conformity with ECA's position. Professor Adedeji, however, asked the Federal Government to look at the education and health sectors, which he described as the foundation of progress.

70 Firms Barred From Foreign Exchange Transactions
AB0508211089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 5 Aug 89

[Text] The Central Bank of Nigeria has barred 70 companies from participating in foreign exchange transactions under the foreign exchange market for failure to submit their shipping documents and nonrepatriation of foreign exchange commission on their imports. Forty-one companies were barred because of nonsubmission of their shipping documents and [word indistinct] as required under the current foreign exchange regulations, while 29 others were said to have failed to repatriate foreign exchange commissions they earned from imports in the foreign exchange market.

In a circular to the authorized dealers in SFEM [second-tier foreign exchange market] released yesterday, the Central Bank directed that the affected companies should, with immediate effect, be barred from any foreign exchange transactions, including transfers and [word indistinct] of funds, until the embargo placed on them was lifted. It directed that approvals recently granted in favor of the companies, which had not been utilized either wholly or partially, should be canceled immediately.

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